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Gdansk Police Stop March to Memorial Headed by Walesa

United Press International
 GDANSK, Poland — Police used water cannon, clubs and tear gas on Sunday to disperse several thousand demonstrators headed by Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity free trade union, who was trying to lay a wreath on a monument to victims of police clashes.

Helmeted riot police chased protesters and shoved several into police vans. Among them was a senior Solidarity official, Andrzej Gwiazda, his wife said.

An officer pushed Mr. Walesa but did not strike him. Mr. Walesa was carrying a floral wreath in tribute to Poles who have died in clashes with police since 1956, and threw it at the policeman's feet.

The officers trampled and kicked the wreath, which Mr. Walesa had intended to lay at the monument in the more than 50 victims of the 1970 Baltic coast clashes with police.

Police used tear gas and clubs to disperse thousands of people trying to break police lines to march to the monument after Mass at St. Bridget Church, about 400 yards (365 meters) away.

Police then sprayed a group of onlookers from a water cannon. The crowd chanted "Gestapo, Gestapo, killers, killers" and "There is no freedom without Solidarity."

At the Mass, a radical priest, the Reverend Henryk Jankowski, told the congregation that they should forgive the killers of another priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, even though the crime was conceived "in the lowest circles of Hell."

Father Popieluszko was kidnapped while driving to Warsaw on Oct. 19. His body was found in a reservoir near the northern city of Torun on Oct. 30.

Meanwhile, the official Polish news agency reported on Sunday that about 400 students and two priests who have occupied a vocational school since Dec. 3 to protest the removal of crucifixes from the classrooms had abandoned their sit-in.

PAP said the students left the school in Wloclaw, 150 miles (240 kilometers) south of Warsaw, after a visit from the Reverend Mieczyslaw Jaworski, the auxiliary bishop of nearby Kielce. There was

no independent confirmation of the report.

IMF Decision Welcomed
 Earlier, Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported from Warsaw:

Although the Polish government has withheld official comment on the U.S. decision to drop its objections to Warsaw's membership in the International Monetary Fund, reports of the move appeared to be welcomed by Polish officials.

The decision was reported in both Washington and Warsaw on Friday. A Westerner who was at the Ministry of Finance on Friday shortly after Foreign Ministry officials were told that Washington would no longer bar Poland's request to rejoin the IMF said that Finance Minister Stanislaw Nica was beaming and telling aides and visitors in the vestibule: "Did you hear? We are getting in the fund."

Poland, with an estimated foreign debt burden of \$35 billion, the lowest per-capita export earnings in Europe, and deteriorating industrial plants, is in dire need of new credits and investments.

The bar to IMF entry was one of the last major sanctions and probably the most painful of the measures the Reagan administration took to punish the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski for the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981. The United States apparently lifted the ban in response to the freeing of political prisoners.

The lifting of the ban followed the release on Dec. 8 of Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzejewski, activists in the Solidarity underground and the last two well-known political prisoners.

Belgrade Accepts Monitoring
 Yugoslavia's finance minister, Vlado Klemencic, was quoted Saturday as saying that Belgrade would accept closer monitoring of its economy by the IMF in return for a debt relief package with its creditors. Reuters reported from Belgrade.

In comments reported in the influential daily newspaper Politika, Mr. Klemencic confirmed that talks were under way on terms for a new standby credit arrangement to replace one that lapses in April.

Missions by U.S. Unit In Nicaragua Reported

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 DETROIT — A U.S. Army helicopter unit has flown missions in Nicaragua and other hostile Central American zones, despite U.S. laws forbidding such military activity, the Detroit Free Press reported Sunday. The Pentagon called the report false.

The missions by the 160th Task Force of the 101st Airborne Division, stationed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, took place during 1982 and 1983 during U.S. military maneuvers in Central America, the newspaper reported in Sunday editions.

A Pentagon spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Bob Shields, said Sunday, "No U.S. military forces have participated in any military operations against the Sandinista government. Therefore, the allegations are totally false."

The Free Press interviewed widows, parents and friends of 16 members of the task force killed in aircraft accidents in 1983. Relatives also discussed a 17th member killed by small-arms fire in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

The 17 fatalities do not appear linked to clandestine missions in Central America, the newspaper said in its report from the Washington bureau of Knight-Ridder newspapers.

Warrant Officer Donald Alvey, 26, a unit member, was killed March 20, 1983, when, according to

an official army report, a CH-47 Chinook helicopter crashed off the Virginia coast, the Free Press said.

"Doo flew a bunch of missions in Nicaragua," his father, William Alvey, of Morganfield, Kentucky, was quoted as saying. "He'd go somewhere and pick up a group of people in a clearing in the jungle — armed troops, speaking Spanish — and take them to another clearing in the jungle."

Several U.S. laws, including the War Powers Act, make it illegal in most cases for the U.S. military to enter combat in Central America without congressional approval.

Members of the unit, believed to number between 400 and 800 soldiers, were told that the U.S. government would disavow them if captured or killed, relatives of members told the newspaper.

Relatives told the Free Press that members of the unit wore civilian clothes and flew at night and that if their helicopters became disabled they were to destroy them and try to leave the country in which they had landed.

Some relatives told the Free Press members that the army would not list the real reason for any deaths in connection with the missions. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Official Sees No Change in Chile

New York Times Service
 BUENOS AIRES — A U.S. congressman who met with President Augusto Pinochet of Chile last week said that the military ruler showed no interest in negotiating with the opposition, lifting the state of siege imposed Nov. 6 or relaxing press censorship.

Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, said he believed that General Pinochet would respond only to a direct appeal from President Ronald Reagan and that critical statements from the State Department had little effect.

Officials in Washington, concerned that the general's hard-line tactics are counterproductive, have recently increased diplomatic pressure on the Chilean government to make an opening for the opposition parties and to lift the state of siege.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, right, asked Mikhail S. Gorbachev, reportedly the No. 2 member of the Soviet Politburo, and his wife, Raisa, to change places for photographers Sunday when they held talks near London.

Iraq Jets Fire Part of Toxic Gas Neutralized in India On Tanker In the Gulf; 2 in Crew Die Bhopal Deserted as Union Carbide Plant Cleanup Begins

By William Claiborne
 Washington Post Service

BHOPAL, India — Apprehensive residents watched from a respectful distance and aircraft showered a protective curtain of water in the air Sunday as Indian engineers neutralized portions of the deadly methyl isocyanate gas at the Union Carbide Corp. chemical plant here.

Three metric tons (3.3 short tons) of the gas were neutralized and with 12 tons of gas remaining in an underground storage tank, authorities proclaimed the first day of the five-day "Operation Faith" a success.

"The situation continues to be normal," said Srinivasan Varadarajan, director-general of the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The gas "is in suspension," he added. "So far, temperature and pressure have been maintained."

Mr. Varadarajan said that one ton of the gas, the remnants of the more than 40 tons that seeped out of the factory on Dec. 3 and killed more than 2,000 people, had already been converted into an agricultural pesticide.

He said that one of the riskiest phases of the operation — the injection of nitrogen into the storage tank to force the liquid gas into another vessel — was completed without disturbing the methyl isocyanate or causing a potentially dangerous chemical reaction.

The other two tons processed Sunday were neutralized in a solution combining alpha naphtha and carbon tetrachloride, then transformed into carbonyl, the pesticide marketed by Union Carbide under the brand name Sevin, said Mr. Varadarajan, who was directing the operation.

"The same process was to be completed until the remaining gas had been rendered harmless," he said. An estimated 150,000 persons were disabled by the gas, which seeped out of an overloaded vent gas scrubber and drifted in a cloud over densely populated slum neighborhoods in Bhopal, a city of nearly 600,000 located in central India about 360 miles (580 kilometers) south of New Delhi.

Those neighborhoods of makeshift shanties were virtually deserted Sunday after at least 100,000 people fled Bhopal in anticipation of the delicate neutralizing operation.

Part of the sprawling factory was shrouded in a 15-foot-high blue sack curtain intended to block drifting clouds of gas in the event of another discharge.

Fire trucks continuously hosed down the site screen because methyl isocyanate quickly degrades into harmless dimethylurea when it comes into contact with moisture in the atmosphere.

Soviet-built MI-8 helicopters of the Indian Air Force slowly circled the plant at about 200 feet (60 meters), spraying the area with a fine mist of water that authorities said would counteract any lethal gas that might leak into the air. Crop-duster aircraft normally used to spray pesticides also were used to shower tons of water on the site.

Mr. Varadarajan said the water-bombing operation was completed Sunday. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Spanish Socialists Back Plan to Stay in NATO

By Edward Schumacher
 New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has won approval from his governing Socialist Party in keeping Spain in NATO.

Delegates in the party's national convention voted several times on Saturday, each time roughly by a 2-to-1 margin, against proposals for withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The votes cleared a crucial hurdle in attempts by the government and NATO nations to keep Spain in the alliance and confirmed Mr. Gonzalez's party leadership.

The convention, approving a platform to guide the government for the next two years, also backed the government's policy of maintaining a continued but reduced U.S. military presence in Spain. The party's left wing had proposed closing American bases.

Mr. Gonzalez spoke twice during the debate. "Our project is to participate in Western Europe, in its destiny and its future," Mr. Gonzalez said. "That requires a definitive and that definition requires participation in European security."

Leaving NATO and dismantling the bases, he said, would amount to an irresponsible neutralism and unattainable pacifism.

"I am truly a pacifist," he said. But, he said, the experience of Western Europe had been that a security alliance is necessary.

The margin of victory did not reflect the bitterness and depth of the opposition to NATO among the Socialists, some of whom said they voted with the government under heavy pressure from Gonzalez loyalists. In a NATO vote by the party's foreign policy committee on Friday night, the government's position passed by a 60-56 margin.

Mr. Gonzalez has called a national referendum on the issue for early 1986. Polls have shown that slightly more than half of all Spaniards favor pulling out of the alliance.

The vote Friday night considerably strengthened the government's hand in the referendum. Gonzalez aides had feared that if he could not convince his party to stay in NATO, he would be unlikely to convince the country.

The Socialists have generally taken a neutralist line and were loud critics when the previous government enlisted Spain in NATO in 1982.

Mr. Gonzalez, who took office a few months later, froze Spain's partly completed military integration into the alliance. In October, he reversed his position on NATO, saying that Spain, once in the alliance, would lose credibility by pulling out.

The Socialists held a solid majority over the fragmented right wing in Parliament and in many ways the positions taken at the convention are tantamount to those of Parliament.

NATO was among the most prominent of several topics that were at issue in an unexpected flurry of party infighting at the convention, which drew 769 delegates. Nearly 2,000 amendments to the government's draft platform were presented, forcing the seven committees set up to review the platform to form negotiating groups and debate into the early morning on Saturday.

A move to form a party political consultative organ that would in effect monitor the government was narrowly defeated after Mr. Gonzalez and other senior officials complained that it would duplicate the party's executive committee, which Mr. Gonzalez heads.

Soviet Leader, In U.K., Reviews Arms Problems

The Associated Press
 LONDON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is widely thought to be the second man in the Kremlin, met Sunday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to discuss East-West tensions and arms problems.

There was no immediate comment from British officials after the two leaders met for nearly three hours, but the official Soviet press agency Tass said the two differed over the causes of world tension.

Tass reported that during their conversation, "Both sides expressed concern over the increased tension in the world with differences of assessment of the causes of that."

The report did not elaborate on the differences. It said Mr. Gorbachev delivered a personal message to Mrs. Thatcher from President Konstantin U. Chernenko and discussed the Jan. 7-8 meeting in Geneva between Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Thatcher is scheduled to report on the talks with Mr. Gorbachev to President Ronald Reagan in Washington later this week.

Mr. Gorbachev stressed "the importance of the agreement reached between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. to enter into new talks on a complex of interconnected questions pertaining to the nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range," Tass said.

Tass also reported that Mr. Gorbachev called for "the elaboration of radical actions which would make it possible to advance to a total ban and ultimately to the elimination of nuclear weapons."

The highly televised news in Moscow showed Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Gorbachev smiling and shaking hands.

Mrs. Thatcher received Mr. Gorbachev; his wife, Raisa; Ambassador Viktor I. Popov; Leonid M. Zamyatin, the Kremlin spokesman; and Alexander N. Yakovlev, head of a top Soviet think tank, for

lunch and talks at Chequers, the British prime minister's weekend residence.

In an interview published Sunday, Mrs. Thatcher said: "I shall tell Mr. Gorbachev today that we want a much lower level of armaments in the world, reduced on a balanced and verifiable basis."

Mrs. Thatcher also was quoted as telling the News of the World newspaper that "the outlook for East-West relations in 1985 is a little brighter because the Russians, in the wake of President Reagan's re-election, are moving back to the disarmament negotiating table."

With Mrs. Thatcher at lunch were the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe; Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine; Michael Jopling, the minister of agriculture; Paul Channon, minister of trade and industry; and the Foreign Office junior minister who oversees Soviet relations, Malcolm Rifkind.

Mr. Gorbachev is the most senior Soviet official to visit Britain since Alexei N. Kosygin, then prime minister, visited in 1957.

During their week-long trip to Britain, Mr. Gorbachev and his delegation are officially the guests of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Gorbachev Statement
 Earlier, Jo Thomas of The New York Times reported from London:

On his arrival Saturday, Mr. Gorbachev said he hoped for a slowdown in the arms race and an improvement in East-West relations.

"There are no types of armaments that the U.S.S.R. would not agree to see limited and eventually banned in agreement with other countries on a reciprocal basis," Mr. Gorbachev said in a prepared statement.

Moscow, he said, will over "be the one to start any new round in the arms race."

He said he hoped "to have a frank exchange of opinion on ways to overcome the present dangerous development of the international situation and make things in the world healthier again."

"I would like to assure the British public," he said, "that we have come with good will and good intentions."

Mr. Gorbachev, 53, who has been a member of the Soviet leadership group since 1978, has emerged as the most apparent next in line to succeed Mr. Konstantin U. Chernenko as Communist Party general secretary.

His visit is viewed by British officials as an opportunity to gauge the thinking and the attitude of the Soviet leadership before Mr. Gromyko meets with Mr. Shultz in Geneva.

Mr. Gorbachev's arrival statement, while in line with stated Soviet policy, emphasized good will and peaceable intentions, as did the NATO foreign ministers at a meeting in Brussels last week.

British officials have cautioned against high expectations in the Soviet-American talks next month, emphasizing the need for patient and slow diplomacy, for long and regular meetings where little progress is made.

"Our country has never sought, nor is it seeking military superiority," Mr. Gorbachev said Saturday. "It has never been, nor will it ever be the one to start any new round in the arms race."

In addition to meeting Sunday with Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Gorbachev will meet Monday with Sir Geoffrey. He will also speak with agricultural and trade officials and his program includes a visit to the Austin Rover plant at Cowley near Oxford, a luncheon at the London Chamber of Commerce, and a visit in Edinburgh.



Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez acknowledged applause from delegates over the weekend at the Spanish Socialist Party's first congress since it won power in October 1982.

Mitterrand Seeks Improved Ties With Soviet Union

By Joseph Fitchett
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France has decided to improve its relations with the Soviet Union after several years of strain, President François Mitterrand said Sunday.

A warning in French-Soviet relations had been expected at a time when the United States and other allies are seeking to expand dialogue with the Soviet Union, and Western diplomats expect a major French initiative to improve security discussions and commercial ties.

Mr. Mitterrand, defending his foreign policy in a television appearance halfway through his seven-year term, said that he has protected the security of France by maintaining the global balance of power. His willingness to talk to all governments, including radical ones such as Libya and Syria, continued France's role in fostering international dialogue, he said.

Mr. Mitterrand cited his contribution in restoring the East-West equilibrium during his first two years in office when he suspended

regular high-level French-Soviet meetings and worked closely with the Reagan administration to bolster the Atlantic alliance.

Now, he said, the Soviet Union had regained respect for France and his government wants to restore good French-Soviet relations.

The Reagan administration's program to develop space-based missile defenses was criticized by Mr. Mitterrand, who said that France favored demilitarizing space. Space weapons will be discussed when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign secretary, next month in Geneva.

French strategists fear that a space-arms race to develop antimissile defenses could partially neutralize France's nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Mitterrand's television appearance was prompted by growing criticism of French diplomacy, with politicians and editorialists, including some Socialists, complaining that Mr. Mitterrand spends too much time on foreign

affairs at a time of mounting domestic economic problems.

Mr. Mitterrand was also sharply criticized recently for his handling of the crisis in Chad. He acknowledged Sunday night that Libya has failed to honor its accord with France on a full troop withdrawal.

Mr. Mitterrand said that Libyan influence had been contained, safeguarding nearby black African countries reliant on France.

He said that French airpower and troops could intervene quickly if Libya started a new offensive. He added that his policy should be given time before it is judged.

Regular French-Soviet political consultations were halted when Mr. Mitterrand took office to express his disapproval of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He also broke with the French tradition of silence on North Atlantic Treaty Organization issues by supporting the deployment of new U.S. weapons in Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand gave no date Sunday for a previously announced meeting with Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader. But the French minister of external relations, Roland Dumas, reportedly will go to Moscow early next year to prepare the summit conference.

Closer French-Soviet contacts are expected to focus on commercial issues. France's trade deficit with the Soviet Union, which was more than 4 billion francs (\$420 million) in the first nine months of 1984, is largely due to France's contract to buy Soviet natural gas.

In recent weeks, hints of warmer French-Soviet relations coincided with Soviet agreement to renegotiate the contract's terms.

Meanwhile, French exports to the Soviet Union started to revive last week with a Soviet purchase of chemicals worth 1 billion francs from France's state-owned Rhone-Poulenc.

A readjustment of French policy toward more normal relations with the Soviet Union has long been predicted by French presidential aides.

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■ Republicans in Congress urge President Ronald Reagan to cut defense spending. Page 3

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ BAT Industries PLC plans to buy another British insurer, further reducing its reliance on cigarette sales. Page 7

SPORTS

■ Wilander and Sundstrom beat Connors and McEnroe, respectively, giving Sweden a 2-0 lead in the Davis Cup finals. Page 15

TOMORROW

The U.S. Army is finishing its best recruiting year in the decade since the draft ended. First of a four-part series.



Jan Pearce, 80, the U.S. opera tenor whose career spanned half a century, is dead. Page 3.

France Plans National 'Computer-Literacy' Drive

By Amiel Kornel
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Hoping to mobilize the public behind its economic modernization drive, the French government is drawing up a national computer-literacy program that envisages tens of thousands of computer workshops throughout the country.

Although a timetable and other details of the still-unnounced program are being debated, officials say that President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius are eager to see the start of the computer-literacy plan.

It would be the first in the world on a national scale and would involve around six billion francs, according to one estimate, to buy personal computers.

"The plan is very important," said a government official who has followed the project closely, "because it fits in with the will of the president to convert the French mentality to technological development and provide a complement to professional training."

If the final proposal wins Mr. Mitterrand's approval, the government intends to begin creating computer workshops in most of France's 36,500 villages, towns, and cities in 1985. The workshops would be located in schools and open to people of all ages.

"It's an ambitious, audacious plan, but I think it could work," said an American expert familiar with the project. "It could help France leapfrog over several stages in becoming a leader in technology."

Mr. Mitterrand ordered the French cabinet on Nov. 30 to prepare the project.

A task force of seven ministers,

led by Mr. Fabius, has been studying the issue and is expected to present its recommendation by the beginning of January.

Until then, officials emphasize, the future of the plan will remain uncertain.

"For the moment, it is a grand idea," said the government official, who asked that his name not be used. Although the idea must still be elaborated into a program and adopted, he added, "I think that there will be wide agreement to get going quickly and develop rapidly."

Major industrialists are meeting to see if and how they can increase microcomputer manufacturing capacity to meet the demands of the project. Senior officials from Apple Computer Inc. visited France recently to examine what role their company might play.

The dimensions and ambitions of the tentative plan are unparalleled. Although the need for some kind of national computer-literacy policy has been debated in the United States, the Reagan administration has been reluctant to make federal initiatives in the matter.

"We haven't done that well in computer literacy," said John Creine, senior vice president at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. "I can't see our political leaders having the kind of vision and the kind of courage that is required to carry this off."

Mr. Creine was in Paris this month advising the French on the project. Carnegie-Mellon is a leading university in the educational use of computers and recently expanded its relationship with France. It heads a consortium of 17 U.S. universities that are jointly de-

veloping and sharing educational software.

Richard Cyert, president of Carnegie-Mellon, said that the program could "aid significantly" France's economic development because, with a computer-literate labor force, the country would become more attractive to foreign companies. He termed the project "a fantastic experiment."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, learning of the plan during an official visit to France this month, instructed Israeli officials to contact Carnegie-Mellon and to examine the feasibility of creating a similar project.

The project has stimulated intense debate among French government and industry officials. Mr. Fabius and Gaston Defferre, minister of state for planning, are trying to forge a consensus among the various ministries involved.

Gilbert Trigano, appointed on Dec. 7 as delegate to the prime minister in charge of new training, is expected to head the program. Mr. Trigano is the founder and managing director of the Club Méditerranée resort chain.

The government has started several projects involving information technology since 1981. The telecommunications authority is installing computer terminals free of charge in homes and businesses throughout the country to permit widespread access to electronic services over the telephone line.

The government plans to install optical glass-fiber cable to carry more sophisticated video-based services in the future. Factory automation is also high on the government's list of priorities.

But critics have warned that France's ambitious programs are

doomed if they are not driven by a strong social consensus. The computer-literacy plan could help answer that concern, observers and officials say.

By blanketing the country with computer centers, the plan's proponents hope to allay people's fear of modern technology and familiarize them with the kind of tools that will soon be common in the workplace and home.

"France cannot modernize its industry if it doesn't start with the people," said Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, president of the World Center for Computer Science and Human Resources in Paris. He said that the government's plan would seek to answer the question: "How do we irrigate the population of France with this new literacy, the computer literacy?"

The government started a program in 1983 to install 100,000 micro-computers in primary and secondary schools by 1988. But that plan, which is limited to schoolchildren, is considered inadequate by many officials and teachers.

The computer-literacy program now under discussion would involve adults as well as children. The workshops would be located in schools and be open to the public at the end of the school-day. They would stay open in the evening and on weekends.

Teachers would be trained to serve as monitors. Support by the teachers' unions is considered vital to the success of the project. Officials say that the principal teachers' organizations are enthusiastic about the idea.

Large cities would have more than one center. Each center would be equipped with up to six micro-computers. All the centers would

be connected through France's growing videotex network, Télétel, so that people could send each other documents prepared on the micro-computers over the telephone lines.

France's production of micro-computers would have to be greatly increased to satisfy the demands of the project. About 80,000 professional microcomputers were installed in France in 1983. The computer-literacy workshops might require more than 200,000 machines.

Consultations between such French microcomputer makers as Bull, Matra, and Thomson are likely to lead to the creation of a joint venture, officials say. Téli-Alcatel, a subsidiary of the CGE group, has also been involved in the discussions.

The industrial talks are sensitive. Many of the program's backers, both educators and government officials, favor using Apple's sophisticated Macintosh personal computer in the workshops.

Steve Jobs, Apple's founder, and John Sculley, the company's president and chief executive officer, came to Paris early in December to seek a licensing or joint-venture agreement with French manufacturers. The outcome of those discussions is not yet known.

The choice of machines and software with which the centers are equipped could be crucial to the project's success. The computers must be powerful and easy to use, officials say, so that the public is not alienated by the technology.

"The way you introduce novices to computer technology is very important," said Mr. Creine. "I think that the project runs the risk of total disaster if the right technology isn't used."



Nikolai A. Shchekolov

Soviet Aide Dies; Suicide Is Suspected

Reuters

MOSCOW — The former Soviet interior minister, Nikolai A. Shchekolov, who was thought to be about to face trial on corruption charges, has died.

Witnesses at his funeral said Mr. Shchekolov was buried Saturday in a hasty ceremony, prompting speculation that he committed suicide.

The death of the former minister, 73, an associate of President Leonid I. Brezhnev before his death, has not been officially announced by Soviet news organizations.

Witnesses at the graveside in Moscow's Vagankovskoye cemetery said a coffin was buried in a quick ceremony sparsely attended but with a substantial presence of police and plainclothes security men. A simple metal plaque on the grave gave the dead man's name and put the date of death as Dec. 13.

According to Russian tradition, coffins are usually carried open to the graveside. Mr. Shchekolov's was closed, leading weight to rumors he had taken his own life.

Mr. Shchekolov was officially stripped of his rank of general last month. He was dismissed by Mr. Brezhnev's successor, Yuri V. Andropov, a month after Mr. Brezhnev's death in November 1982.

Soviet sources said he had abused his position to shield important figures involved in a scandal that Mr. Andropov had been investigating in his previous position as head of the KGB security police.

When Mr. Andropov took over as party leader he appointed one of his former aides, Vitali V. Fedorchuk, to succeed Mr. Shchekolov.

Mr. Shchekolov's entire career, from lowly beginnings in the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk, was linked to Mr. Brezhnev, who took him from a relatively obscure position in the Soviet republic of Moldavia to make him interior minister in 1966.

It was Mr. Brezhnev's daughter, Galina, who was at the center of a corruption scandal that Mr. Shchekolov tried to conceal when Mr. Andropov's men began to close in on her associates, Soviet sources said.

Recent press attacks on the former minister and the announcement that he had been stripped of his rank indicated that a trial could be imminent.

Some Soviet sources said that Mr. Andropov's insistence that officials at the top of a department should bear severe punishment for any failings could have resulted in a death sentence for Mr. Shchekolov.

The head of Moscow's most prestigious foodstore, Yuri K. Sokolov, also a Brezhnev protégé, was tried on charges of corruption and bribery and executed earlier this year.

Soviet Craft Sent to Film Comet in '86

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has launched an automatic spacecraft designed to deliver a landing module on the surface of Venus and rendezvous with Halley's comet, Tass said Saturday.

The official news agency did not give the time or place of the launching. However, Radio Moscow said later that the unmanned probe was sent up from the Soviet Union's Baikonur cosmodrome.

The probe, named Vega, was scheduled to deliver a landing module to the surface of Venus in June 1985 on the way to a meeting with Halley's comet in March 1986.

A second spacecraft, also part of the Vega project, was to be launched Dec. 21 for a March 9, 1986, rendezvous with Halley's comet, Tass said. The comet appears over Earth every 75 years and last was sighted in 1910.

Tass said Vega would take black-and-white and color images of the comet and relay them to Earth, where they would be reconstructed, Tass said.

Astrophysicists have theorized that the comet contains gas and dust, particles similar to those from which the solar system was formed, Tass said.

■ **European Launch Planned**
A European Space Agency spokesman said 10 European countries would build a space vehicle designed to carry out long-range orbital missions and contact a U.S. space shuttle for a return trip to Earth, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

The vehicle, weighing three tons and measuring four meters in length (13 feet), would be put into orbit by a space shuttle and would be able to change altitude and make contact with another object in space, the spokesman said.

The first mission, to last six months, would begin early in 1985, the spokesman said. The experiment would cost about \$150 million, he said.

Tories in Parliament Rebel Against Thatcher

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

LONDON — Fresh from a large-scale Conservative Party revolt on outbacks in aid to university students, the government squeaked through another in-house rebellion last week against a bill that would do away with London's elected government.

In the House of Commons Wednesday, the government, which has a 141-seat majority, defeated an amendment to the bill by a margin of 23 votes. Eighteen Tories voted against their party, and as many as 60 are believed by their colleagues to have abstained to show their disquiet.

The bill would abolish the Greater London Council, now controlled by the opposition Labor Party. In addition, it would do away with county councils in six large metropolitan areas, also controlled by the Labor Party. This would leave the cities of Liverpool, Sheffield, Newcastle, Birmingham, Coventry and Leeds without locally elected administrations.

The amendment that failed was proposed by 10 senior Conservatives. It would have replaced the Greater London Council with a directly elected authority.

Among the Tory rebels were Sir Ian Gilmour and Mark Carlisle, former cabinet ministers of Mrs. Thatcher.

Bhopal Quiet As Toxic Gas Is Neutralized

(Continued from Page 1)

spraying was "something we were practicing in the event of something abnormal happening."

"There is nothing in the air at the moment," he said, adding that if there were an accidental discharge, the helicopters would dump the water closer to the plant's gas discharge pipes.

The chief minister of the state of Madhya Pradesh, Arjun Singh, said, "All we would do is being done, and we are certainly in good hands." He and Mr. Varadraj said that the operation was being directed by Indian scientists. Four American engineers from the U.S.-based Union Carbide were inside the plant and were being consulted, they said.

Mr. Singh reiterated that once the neutralizing was finished, the plant would be permanently closed.

"It shall not function at this place," he said. "It will be permanently removed from here. Now, what Union Carbide wants to do with it, I don't know." Mr. Singh remained inside the plant Sunday as a gesture of confidence in the safety of the operation.

The factory was heavily guarded and just outside the gate, several hundred onlookers and scores of Western reporters and photographers watched the plant. There was a steady flow of politicians seeking public exposure in the final week of India's parliamentary election campaign and policemen milled about holding the towels they had been issued for covering their faces in the event of an accidental gas discharge.

Most of the city's streets Sunday were deserted of people, vehicles and the cows and water buffalo that normally jam the thoroughfares. Virtually all shops in the central commercial district were shuttered.

Nearly all of the huts in the Jai-prakash and Chhola slum neighborhoods were locked, their occupants having fled to temporary refugee camps, or to homes of friends and relatives outside the city until the end of the neutralizing operation.



Residents bathed with water from a tanker before leaving the city of Bhopal, India, where scientists began neutralizing 15 tons of poisonous gas Sunday at the Union Carbide plant.

Jordan Briefs U.S. Envoy On Call for Peace Talks

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan's foreign minister, in a meeting Sunday with the U.S. Middle East envoy, Richard W. Murphy, said a UN-sponsored peace conference was the only way to find a solution to the Palestinian issue acceptable to all sides.

The official Jordanian news agency, PETRA, said Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri met with Mr. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, before the U.S. envoy's talks with King Hussein.

The agency did not report a response from Mr. Murphy, who said Saturday in Cairo that Washington wanted peace in the Middle East but believed an international conference would not be constructive.

The agency quoted Mr. Masri as saying that the conference should be attended by all parties concerned, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing.

Mr. Murphy briefed Mr. Masri on the negotiations between Israel

Sri Lanka Assails India Over Unrest

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka has accused India of interfering in Sri Lanka's internal affairs and preventing the country from finding a solution for its ethnic unrest.

Mr. Premadasa, in a speech Saturday at the 30th annual convention of the governing United National Party, said the greatest obstacle to solving the ethnic unrest was the protection given by India to guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state.

"India utters untruths about Sri Lanka," he said, "encourages the guerrillas and interferes in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka," he said.

The Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, last week accused Sri Lanka security forces of indiscriminate killings and attacks on Indian fishermen.

New Delhi has repeatedly denied Sri Lanka allegations that Tamil guerrillas are trained in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

Nearly 400 people have been killed in attacks during the past month.

"We must realize one thing and that is that some in India are under the misapprehension that Sri Lanka is one of their states," Mr. Premadasa said. "The government of India is one obstruction that stands in our way of finding a peaceful solution to this internal problem of ours."

"If India is keen to see this problem solved peacefully through dialogue and discussion, I request India not to meddle in the internal affairs of our country," he added.

Mr. Gandhi's statement Tuesday in New Delhi appealed to the Sri Lankan government to defuse the tension between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamils and find a political settlement to the problem.

Sri Lanka's president, Juvana Jayawardene, put forward proposals Friday night at an all-party conference aimed at easing ethnic tension by giving power to a series of local bodies and establishing a second legislative chamber.

■ **Use of Gurkhas Proposed**
Mr. Premadasa has proposed that retired British Army Gurkhas be hired to guard key installations against sabotage, sources at the National Security Ministry said Sunday.

The plan, Agence France-Presse reported, would use the Gurkhas as guards but would not involve them directly in action to stop the ethnic violence.

WORLD BRIEFS

Castro Praises Agreement With U.S.

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has said the agreement reached with the United States for the return of 2,746 "boat people" was "positive and constructive."

He also denied in a radio and television speech Friday night, that was monitored in Mexico City, that those who will return were criminals or mentally ill when they left Cuba in 1980. He said the idea that the refugees included criminals and mentally ill people was a "legend" created by the international news media.

Under an agreement between the two countries announced Friday, Cuba will take back those refugees who the United States claims were released from prisons and mental institutions to join the exodus of 129,000 Cubans from the port of Mariel in the spring of 1980. In return, the United States will allow up to 3,000 former political prisoners and 20,000 other Cubans to apply for U.S. visas annually.

UN Extends Mandate of Cyprus Force

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for six months against a backdrop of apparently successful negotiations between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders.

The new mandate was approved Saturday for the 2,300-member force, which has sought for 20 years to keep the island's Greek and Turkish communities from fighting. It will now expire on June 15. The troops are along a 113-mile (180-kilometer) border that cuts Cyprus in half.

In seeking the extension, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar said that the Greek Cypriot president, Spyros Kyprianou, and the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktaş, meeting separately with him had made enough progress for him to schedule face-to-face talks in New York on Jan. 17, presumably to work out the details of an agreement on the 25,000-member Turkish military force that arrived in 1974 after a Greek Cypriot coup, the resettlement of refugees, the reopening of Nicosia Airport, border adjustments and UN administration of disputed areas.

EC Talks on Spain, Portugal Resume

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Negotiations on Spain and Portugal's membership in the European Community will resume Monday.

Diplomats said that major obstacles to the talks were removed at an EC meeting in Dublin earlier this month and that community foreign ministers, meeting Monday, were likely to resolve questions on wine and fish markets, issues that have delayed the entry negotiations. The diplomats said Greece would probably lift its reservations on terms of entry for Iberian wine growers and fishermen.

Afghan Rights Violations Alleged

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Soviet troops and the Afghan Army are subjecting Afghan citizens to arbitrary arrest, torture, imprisonment and execution, a human rights group said in a report issued Sunday.

The Helsinki Watch Committee, a private American organization that monitors the 1975 East-West Helsinki accords, said: "Soviet officers are not just serving as 'advisers' to Afghan agents who administer torture — routinely and savagely — there are Soviets who participate directly in interrogation and torture."

After interviewing refugees in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar, investigators for the organization said they found that "just about every conceivable human rights violation is occurring in Afghanistan and on an enormous scale."

The report said "crimes of indiscriminate warfare" were combined with the "worst excesses of unbridled state-sanctioned violence against civilians." It also said that "arbitrary arrest, torture, imprisonment and execution" were being carried out in the cities.

Mintoff Making First Visit to Moscow

VALLETTA, Malta (Reuters) — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta was due to leave for Moscow Monday to set the seal on a new-found friendship between the Mediterranean island and the Soviet Union.

Visiting the Soviet Union for the first time in his 13 years as prime minister, Mr. Mintoff is scheduled to meet President Konstantin U. Chernenko and is expected to return with a friendship and cooperation treaty, shipbuilding orders for Malta's ailing dockyard and other orders for Maltese industries.

In 1981, Malta and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on the neutrality of the island. Malta surprised the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the same year when it granted the Soviet Union facilities to store up to 200,000 metric tons of bunker fuel in tanks on the island for its merchant ships. Warships are barred from entering Malta in accordance with its declaration of neutrality and nonalignment.

Turkeys Contaminated in U.K. Protest

GRIMSBY, England (AP) — Police charged four persons on Sunday with poisoning supermarket turkeys with mercury to protest the annual breeding of millions of the birds for the Christmas table.

Contaminated birds were found Friday and Saturday in two supermarkets in this east England port after anonymous telephone calls from campaigners belonging to the Animal Liberation Front.

Israeli Cabinet Trying to Avert Crisis

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's Likud and Labor parties were trying Sunday to prevent a dispute between two small religious groups from developing into a government coalition crisis, cabinet officials said.

The dispute between the National Religious Party and the ultra-orthodox Shas movement over control of key state religious functions led to the resignation Sunday of Yitzhak Peretz, the Shas leader, as minister without portfolio. Likud, which considers Shas one of its main allies in the nine-party coalition, issued a thinly veiled threat that it would leave the government unless a solution was found in the 48 hours before Mr. Peretz's resignation took effect.

A senior cabinet official, who belongs to the Labor Party, said Labor and Likud ministers were mediating with the two groups to avert a crisis.

Workers Stage Protest in Portugal

LISBON (AP) — Tens of thousands of protesters marched through the center of Lisbon on Saturday calling for the resignation of the Socialist coalition headed by Prime Minister Mário Soares.

The march was one of the biggest anti-government protests since Mr. Soares's coalition of Socialists and Democrats came to power 18 months ago. It was organized by the CGTP-Inter sindical, the trade union federation that controls close to 80 percent of Portugal's organized industrial labor.

The protesters claim the government has forced workers to bear the brunt of an austerity program agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund aimed at easing Portugal's heavy foreign debt. The unions say workers are owed more than \$58 million in unpaid salaries.

For the Record

A tentative agreement was reached Sunday between the Chicago Board of Education and 40,000 employees who have been on strike for two weeks. The employees were to vote late Sunday on the agreement, which calls for a 4.5 percent pay raise and a 2.5 percent bonus. (AP)

Richard McIntyre, a Republican, was declared the winner Friday of the 8th Congressional District race in Indiana over Representative Frank McCloskey, a Democrat. Despite the certification by Indiana Secretary of State Edward J. Simon, a Republican, the winning margin of 34 votes out of nearly 233,000 cast in the Nov. 6 election could change because of continuing recounts in 14 districts. (WP)

The USS Scorpion, a submarine that sank in 1968 with all 99 members of its crew, probably was disabled by an accidental torpedo explosion, according to investigators and recently declassified documents. (AP)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is scheduled to leave London for Beijing on Monday to sign a treaty pledging to hand over control of Hong Kong to China in 1997. (Reuters)

Stephen Naidoo, an Indian, on Sunday became the second nonwhite Roman Catholic archbishop of Cape Town. (Reuters)

President Mohammed Hussain Ershad of Bangladesh announced plans Saturday to reschedule parliamentary elections for April as part of an offer to appease the opposition, resolve a political stalemate and end martial law. It was Lieutenant General Ershad's third rescheduling of the elections since he took power in March 1982. (UPI)

Chile deported the wrong correspondent for what it called an erroneous story. Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes has acknowledged. Mr. Jarpa said that United Press International "had demonstrated that the one responsible for the objectionable story" was another journalist, who left Chile. (AP)

A man shot to death in Rome on Friday has been identified as Ismail Darwish, 32, a Palestine Liberation Organization member, police said. PLO officials said Saturday. No arrests have been made. (AP)

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Christmas Toys:
Back to Basics

Shoppers for Christmas toys in the United States are turning away from video games in favor of traditional toys, merchants and industry analysts say.

Cabbage Patch dolls and their accessories are far and away the best sellers this Yuletide season. Barbie, a girl's favorite for a generation, still rates high. So does a Michael Jackson doll. Male action figures, like Masters of the Universe and GI Joe, are favorites for boys. Robotronics, toy robots that turn into airplanes or spaceships, also are doing well.

Denver Drivers
Won't Give It Up

Despite an intensive drive to persuade residents of smoggy Denver to leave their cars at home one weekday a week, the exact day determined by the last digit on their license plates, only about one out of a hundred motorists has heeded the plea.

Meanwhile, on a typical day, the bright blue mountain skies are blotted out by a brown cloud, 90 percent of which is formed by automobile exhaust, officials say.

If Denver has not reduced pollution levels to federal limits by 1987, the entire state of Colorado could lose millions of dollars in federal highway and sewer construction grants.

Short Takes

Four Louisiana men pleaded guilty last week to swindling \$231,000 in prize money from seven Texas bass fishing contests. Fish large enough to win big prizes were smuggled into Florida in aerated tanks and concealed in bait wells of fishing boats during the contests. The conspiracy charge is a felony carrying a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

New York has designated the porticoed Tweed Courthouse behind City Hall as a city landmark. The courthouse is a symbol of the corrupt Tammany Hall administration of William Marcy (Boss) Tweed a century ago. The building was supposed to have cost \$250,000 but by the time it was finished in the 1870s the total expenditure topped \$5 million. Much of this was presumed to have found its way into the Boss's pockets. The estimated cost of repairing the decrepit building is \$36 million.

Notes About People

Ronald Reagan's administration has cut back on spending for research on organic farming, the use of nonchemical techniques for raising crops and livestock. But President Reagan himself, it turns out, follows organic precepts on his California ranch. Mr. Reagan's butler, Bruce Oxford of Thousand Oaks, California, says the president raises his cattle without antibiotics.

Without fanfare, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has asked an old friend, Walter B. Wriston, former chairman of Citicorp, to serve as an unpaid consultant on long-term telecommunications policies, particularly those concerning the flow of information overseas, an area of particular importance to the State Department.

Howard Baker:
The Wages of Access

Howard H. Baker Jr.'s income will increase at least tenfold next month, when he stops being Senate majority leader and returns to law practice. Compared with his Senate salary of \$82,100, Mr. Baker expects to draw \$700,000 to \$800,000 a year as head of the Washington office of Vinson & Elkins, a big firm based in Houston, lawyers familiar with the arrangement say.

Mr. Baker, 59, will earn a substantial additional sum working part-time with his old Tennessee law firm and serving on corporate boards. He also



Howard H. Baker Jr.

will keep a hand in politics, positioning himself to run for president in 1988.

What makes any lawyer worth that much money? A number of knowledgeable attorneys told The New York Times that Mr. Baker has a singular blend of clout, connections, political acumen, legal ability, judgment and class that would have corporate clients lining up at the door in hopes of "access."

"Access" is Washington lawyer talk for the ability to get a sympathetic hearing. If not a favorable result, from policymakers in Congress and the administration. Lawyers are careful to distinguish it from "influence-peddling," which smacks of distorting governmental processes to get more for a client than the merits of his case would warrant.

Mr. Baker says that he does not intend to be a fixer or string-puller. He will not have to. When his partners make their rounds, their powers of persuasion will be enhanced by association with a Republican powerhouse who could possibly be the next president.

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Leading Republicans
Press Reagan for Cuts
In Defense Spending

By David Hoffman
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress say they doubt legislators will accept White House recommendations to sharply cut domestic spending unless there are reductions in the military buildup. Some supporters of President Ronald Reagan expressed the fear that the budget dispute would undermine the president's goal of avoiding a tax increase.

If Mr. Reagan "doesn't really cut defense, he becomes the No. 1 special pleader in town," said Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee.

"The numbers from defense are not enough, they're not going to do a job from the budget standpoint," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House Republican whip, who calls himself "a defense person" and has consistently supported military spending.

Their comments are echoed by others on Capitol Hill and in high levels of the administration who point out the consensus that backed Mr. Reagan's ambitious five-year military buildup in 1981 has shifted fundamentally in favor of a significant slowdown in defense spending.

Mr. Reagan, however, seemed last week to be moving toward a Pentagon budget request that would keep the military buildup expanding at nearly the pace of his first term.

Late last week, Mr. Reagan rejected a proposal from most of his budget advisers, crafted by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, for a major scaling back of the defense buildup. The president is expected to announce this week that he has approved small trims from the defense budget next year, as suggested by the defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger.

Mr. Stockman wanted to cut \$121 billion from requested Pentagon spending authority over three years. Mr. Weinberger has offered to cut \$19 billion. Mr. Weinberger told White House officials Wednesday that he wanted a budget next year of \$316.8 billion, compared with \$284.5 billion this year, the officials said.

Every time the defense spending battle has been fought in his presidency, Mr. Reagan has sided with Mr. Weinberger.

The secretary's determined resistance to any slowdown in the military expansion appears to be motivated by his convictions that more spending is necessary and by a perception that he is pursuing a course Mr. Reagan wants.

Congressional sources said Mr. Weinberger's key argument to the president was not that defense spending was inviolate. Rather, he appealed to Mr. Reagan's instincts as a negotiator and argued that Congress would slash any budget request, even if it were reasonable at the outset. Mr. Reagan made the same argument Dec. 6 in an interview with the conservative weekly, Human Events.

Republicans who helped Mr. Reagan begin the defense buildup in 1981 say that support for such increases has dwindled because

deficits have ballooned and many other popular programs are on the chopping block.

These Republicans say the consensus is not to actually cut back defense spending, but to hold the rate of the buildup to 3 or 4 percent annually after inflation, much slower than in Mr. Reagan's first term. The Defense Department won an average of 9 percent annually then.

"I've voted for everything they've asked for, and voted for every single cut," Mr. Cheney said. "Now the severity of the deficit is great enough that the president has to reach out and take a whack at everything to be credible."

He said: "A package that lets defense run free won't fly. Republicans won't vote for it. Nobody would take such a budget seriously. If you put defense off limits with Social Security and no tax increase, the judgment you've made is that you don't care about the deficit."

"I don't see how you can do that," Mr. Cheney said. "If you're going to rule out Social Security cuts and a tax increase, then you've got to hit defense."

Mr. Reagan has been getting this advice from all directions. It has been voiced in private meetings by Donald T. Regan, the Treasury secretary, and by the Commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige.

It has also been voiced by Mr. Reagan's closest friend in Congress, Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, and his congressional point man, the incoming Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, and the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois.

Even some of Mr. Reagan's White House advisers have expressed concern. They include James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; Richard G. Darman, presidential assistant; and Mr. Stockman.

But Mr. Reagan, who was elected in 1980 at a time when polls indicated that Americans wanted more defense spending, appears to have brushed aside the warnings. He may hear them again next week or next month, and could still reconsider.

But in his interview with Human Events, he said:

"We're not going to make any cuts in defense spending that are going to drive us backward with regard to what we're trying to do in overcoming the years of neglect in guaranteeing our security."

Nuns Told to Renounce
Statement on Abortion

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Vatican has threatened to expel from their orders nuns who signed a statement asserting that Roman Catholics hold diverse views on abortion unless the nuns publicly renounce the statement.

According to some of the nuns, who spoke on condition that their names not be used, the Sacred Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes issued the demand that they renounce the statement in letters to the superiors of the nuns' orders.

Twenty-four nuns were among the 97 signers of the statement, which was sponsored by Catholics for a Free Choice. They argued that "a diversity of opinions regarding abortion exists" in the Roman Catholic Church apart from the church's official stand of total condemnation.

The statement appeared as a paid advertisement in The New York Times on Oct. 7 at the height of political debate over abortion earlier this fall. Catholics for a Free Choice is an association of Roman Catholics who favor the availability of abortion. In addition to the nuns, the signers included priests and members of the laity.

Those who said they were informed of the Vatican instruction said it also demands that the signers dissociate themselves from the



A 7,000-year-old skull found last week in Florida. A scan showed its brain largely intact.

Ancient Human Brains Found in Florida

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Archaeologists in Florida have found two human skulls, estimated to be 7,000 years old, containing brains that were largely intact.

The brains were discovered Tuesday and Wednesday buried in peat at the bottom of a lake. A chemical analysis is reported to have shown that the tissue retains much of its original DNA, the threadlike molecules that contain the information

controlling cell construction, function and heredity.

The discoveries were described as "by far the oldest brains ever found from which we have been able to extract DNA and analyze it," said Dr. Glen H. Doran, assistant professor of anthropology at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. The findings have revived hopes that far older specimens exist and may yield clues to the evolution of life's chemistry over millions of years.

More Trouble in U.S. Control Towers
Air Controllers Think They're Overworked, Study Finds

By Douglas B. Beaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Aviation Administration air traffic controllers hired to succeed those dismissed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981 think that they are overworked and feel at times that air traffic is "exceeding the capacity of the human-technical system," an FAA task force has reported.

The task force said insensitive FAA management and the stress of dealing with heavy traffic have increased the controllers' "burnout" rate and resulted in overall working conditions "as bad, or perhaps a bit worse" than those that existed in 1981 when the 11,400 controllers went on strike.

The task force based its conclusions on interviews last summer with controllers, supervisors and managers at 14 of the busiest air traffic facilities during the peak of highly publicized flight delays. The Washington Post obtained a copy of the report.

Almost immediately after he became the FAA's administrator in April, Donald D. Engen hired the task force that performed a similar study after the 1981 strike.

Controller morale problems have continued, the report said, despite management's emphasis on improved human relations and the establishment of human relations committees at air traffic facilities.

With some exceptions, the report said, the human relations problem is "viewed as inconsequential, as largely slogans and superficial window dressing."

A "burnout-bounceback" index shows that the overall burnout rate for controllers has nearly doubled since 1981 and that the burnout rate for management and supervisors is, "if anything, higher than that for controllers," the report said.

"Burnout" refers to an attitude toward work, not necessarily to controllers who actually resign, "burnout-bounceback" refers to workers who have returned to normal efficiency.

The task force was headed by Lawrence M. Jones, a Wichita consultant whose report in 1981 was commissioned after the controllers' strike and led to management emphasis on improving relations with controllers. The second Jones report said bluntly that the first report's warnings were not being heeded.

Mr. Engen said the second report's conclusions were based on interviews conducted last summer when the system was under peak stress. He said that the situation was improving "each month that goes by" and that "the quality of managers and supervisors in the air traffic service is dramatically improved."

The FAA, the report said, "is dealing with a very difficult situation which, if not handled forcefully and effectively, will lead to problems of the type that have proven to be so excessively costly to the nation over the last 15 years," a period that has seen two nationwide

New Heart
Likely Cause
Of Stroke,
Surgeon Says

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Dr. William C. DeVries says there was a "95 percent chance" that the mechanical heart he implanted in William J. Schroeder almost three weeks ago was responsible for the stroke that Mr. Schroeder suffered Thursday.

Dr. DeVries said Mr. Schroeder, the second person to receive an artificial heart implant, was "quite stable and doing very, very well" Saturday but cautioned that his recovery in the days to come would be "like being on a roller coaster," with "some times that are very good and some times that are very bad."

Dr. DeVries said Mr. Schroeder's stroke was probably caused by a small blood clot traveling to the brain from the mechanical device, or by the altered blood flow it produced in the remaining portion of his natural heart.

Based on animal work and experience with the mechanical heart valves in other patients, Dr. DeVries said, a stroke was a "known complication" but one that appeared to be rare. He emphasized that Mr. Schroeder and his family were told of the possibility of stroke before the Nov. 25 operation.

Because the mechanical heart is made of metal and plastic, there is a greater chance of blood accumulating on the heart's surfaces and causing clots, although the device was designed to minimize this possibility, Dr. DeVries said. In addition, Mr. Schroeder has been kept on an anti-coagulant, or blood-thinning drug, to reduce the chance of clots.

Dr. DeVries said the stroke is something that he will worry about as long as Mr. Schroeder is alive.

"This is a complication of the artificial heart," he said. "I would say it was probably about a 95 percent chance that it came from the actual device, the valves, or the natural atria which are behind the heart." The atria are the upper chambers of Mr. Schroeder's natural heart that were attached surgically to the larger lower chambers of the mechanical heart.

Dr. DeVries said that Mr. Schroeder, like many stroke patients, has fluctuated between long periods of sleep and drowsiness and shorter periods of alertness in which he watched television and talked slowly but with a slurred voice. He also was moving his arms and legs on his stroke-weakened right side.

The drowsiness is considered a result of the physical and emotional fatigue of a major setback, as well as a temporary swelling in his brain from the stroke.

Jan Peerce, Opera Tenor, Dies at 80

United Press International

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. — Jan Peerce, 80, the opera tenor whose career over a half century also included the popular hit "The Bluebird of Happiness," died Saturday.

His wife, Alice, said Sunday that he never came out of a coma that he had slipped into two years ago after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Peerce had performed in opera halls in the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union during his career. He was perhaps best known as a star of the Metropolitan Opera in New York where he sang the leading roles in "La Traviata," "Rigoletto," "La Bohème," and many other operas.

Unlike some operatic stars, Mr. Peerce did not look down on popular music. For six months he sang the role of Tevye on Broadway in "Fiddler on the Roof." His recording of "The Bluebird of Happiness" became a best seller as a single. He was involved in the recording of more than 40 long-play albums, as a solo artist and in operas.

He became the first American singer to perform at the Bolshoi Opera in Moscow after World War II. At the age of 75 in 1979, Mr. Peerce was still singing 50 concerts a year.

J. Roderick MacArthur, 63,
U.S. Philanthropist, Dies

NEW YORK (NYT) — J. Roderick MacArthur, 63, a Chicago businessman and philanthropist who sought to encourage the spark of genius through no-strings cash awards to "exceptionally gifted individuals," died Saturday at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago. Mr. MacArthur suffered from cancer of the pancreas.

The funds for the "Prize Fellows Program" came from his father, who amassed a fortune from insurance and real estate and left the money in the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The younger MacArthur, as a foundation director, was the prime force behind the innovative program frequently called the "search for geniuses," because anonymous scouts around the country nomi-

nated candidates for awards. In four years the foundation has made awards to 141 individuals and allocated \$43 million for prizes.

Mr. MacArthur was the only son of John D. MacArthur, who lived frugally and died in 1978, leaving the foundation with assets of at least \$1 billion, making it one of the wealthiest in the country.

Other Deaths:
Max Schneider, 81, an Austrian composer and conductor known for his operas and compositions for solo piano and orchestra, Thursday in Vienna.

Colin Stokes, 70, retired chairman and chief executive officer of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., Friday.

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The Chinese Correction

The newspaper of China's Communist Party has apologized for one of the printing errors of the century. A major editorial was wrong, the People's Daily said, to state that "one cannot expect the works of Marx and Lenin . . . to solve today's problems." It should have said "to solve all of today's problems."

Well, OK. So Marx and Lenin are only partly washed up in Beijing. But the history of China turns not on a correction of language but on the correction of course implicit in either statement. China has found the "science" of Marxism-Leninism too stale to guide a modern state. What the Russians cling to as history's ultimate revolution is in Chinese eyes, itself ripe for revolutionary change.

That does not yet constitute a new ideology. The Chinese have yet to decide which of the works of Marx and Lenin are to be replaced, and by what. China's leaders seem content to suspend belief while they try almost anything that works to modernize their economy. In the words of Deng Xiaoping, they are "perfecting communism through capitalism." Who cares what color the cat so long as it catches mice?

The Chinese are ditching the old theories because nothing in Marx, Lenin, Stalin or Mao could teach them how to make 800 million peasants grow enough to feed themselves. That left an intolerable burden also for 100 million to 200 million city residents. For Mao's successors it looked like a choice between permanent backwardness and abandoning communism. They prefer a nameless newism.

Five years ago they decreed a profit system

for the countryside. They virtually abolished collective farming and liberated every peasant family to grow and sell at will, with only a modest quota going to the state. The resulting harvests have been the best in memory. Real farm income has increased at least 50 percent.

Opponents of the policy find it hard to argue with success. Backed by the hugely enriched rural constituency, Mr. Deng has now ordered the gradual deregulation of many industries and urban services to let the profit motive re-allocate labor and resources to the most efficient enterprises.

The risks are enormous. Inflation and unemployment are the immediate dangers. The loss of significant state control over major industries is another possibility. And if this economic revolution is allowed to run its course, it is bound to produce a comparable upheaval of the political system.

It has been fear of such upheaval and, indeed, of the disintegration of the Communist hierarchy that has prevented the Soviet leaders from attempting anything similar. They, too, understand the economic value of the profit system. But they fear that abandoning Marxism-Leninism would destroy the only rationale for Communist Party rule. Why are the Chinese so much bolder? Perhaps in Deng Xiaoping they have produced yet another visionary leader. Or perhaps they think they are throwing off just one more alien yoke. They seem to know what they want to do, even if they are having trouble explaining it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Iran and the Hijackers

On the available evidence, the verdict of "not proven" still applies to the Reagan administration's dark suspicions about what happened at Tehran's airport in recent days. But the worst doubts will be confirmed if Iran refuses to extradite or punish the four hijackers who killed two Americans aboard a Kuwaiti airliner. Iran's weird hint that it wants to swap the captives for Iranian exiles is of a piece with Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi's arrogant declaration that "Iran explains nothing to anyone but God." If he will not see to the punishment of murderous hijackers, the appropriate response is to organize an international boycott of Iranian aviation.

The monitoring of radio communications by U.S. intelligence has yielded no hard evidence of Iranian collusion in planning the hijacking. In diverting the Karachi-bound plane to Tehran the hijackers may have merely assumed Iran's sympathy because they were demanding freedom for pro-Iranian terrorists imprisoned for embassy bombings in Kuwait. There is no evidence that they were beckoned to Tehran.

But once they reached Iran the government's conduct became suspect. Kuwait refused to release its prisoners and Iran came under international pressure to storm the plane. It held back for six days while the hijackers murdered and tortured passengers. Why the delay? When the hijackers virtually begged to be attacked by threatening to blow up the aircraft, why did they trustingly allow a

"cleaning crew" aboard? How did this crew of disguised soldiers overwhelm hijackers in a cramped cabin without anyone getting hurt?

Whatever the explanations, failure to extradite or try the terrorists would be an unambiguous endorsement of their crime. It would violate the Hague Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, to which Iran is a party. The safety of travelers everywhere is at risk when any country offers sanctuary to hijackers. Even Cuba observes an anti-hijacking agreement with the United States.

If Iran only pretends to comply with the Hague treaty, let other nations reach the obvious conclusion that Tehran's airport is no longer safe. Civil aviation conventions adopted in Tokyo in 1963, The Hague in 1970 and Montreal in 1971 all require the prosecution or extradition of hijackers. But the conventions contain no enforcement mechanism.

The United States has tried repeatedly to punish violations with the automatic suspension of air service to and from an offending state. Ordering such a suspension and summoning other nations to follow suit would begin to give meaning to Washington's recent debates about how to punish terrorism. If Iran disdains its international obligations, civilized nations can raise the cost of defiance without resorting to force. This unused weapon deserves a test, and unseathing it would have a salutary effect as Iran ponders its course.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Let Pretoria Take Note

It is good to have President P.W. Botha joining the current discussion in America about change in South Africa. He is a necessary interlocutor. Not only does he speak for his country's enfranchised white majority, he also rules, through the forcibly imposed apartheid system, the voiceless black majority.

Precisely in the tension between those roles, Mr. Botha's leadership now faces its hardest test. Politically he has a dilemma.

To satisfy his white constituency he must uphold white interests as they are variously perceived; this includes maintaining the image of total Afrikaner, or at least white, control of white destiny, although whites long ago lost that control. Hence his pouting and unrepentant rejection of the suggestion by President Reagan that it was American "quiet diplomacy" that led Pretoria to release some detainees.

At the same time, to keep the connection with Washington that spurs Pretoria's unbearable loneliness in the world, President Botha must show a certain progress in dealings with South Africa's blacks. From his point of view, the effect of the demonstrations that began last month in Washington can only have been to raise his domestic costs of propitiating Ronald Reagan, since, notwithstanding his own protestations, Mr. Reagan is being forced by the demonstrations to demand more of Mr. Botha than he has in the past four years.

Just how much more, and in what forms, will be determined in the months to come.

Meanwhile, we can expect pronouncements from South Africa — that is, from the white government, an important but not the sole voice and actor — along three lines:

South Africa is strategically and economically vital, or at least awfully useful, to the United States. This is certainly true, but the formula begs the question of whether it is wise for Americans to count on a regime that may be increasingly distracted by internal unrest.

South Africa's internal arrangements are not America's business. But if Americans are invited not to care for the blacks and the Asians and the "coloreds," why should they be expected to care for the whites?

South Africa's internal arrangements are America's business, but Americans should understand that Pretoria is working earnestly to change things for the better. In fact Pretoria is working hesitantly to change things to uncertain purpose. Changes made or proposed do not cut squarely, as they must, across the dehumanizing and denationalizing of blacks that is the essence of apartheid.

"We pledge here today," Mr. Reagan said last Monday, "that if South Africans address the imperatives of constructive change, they will have the unwavering support of our government and people in this effort." But only if. Otherwise, all bets are off. The pledge reflects, we believe, an American consensus. It deserves the closest reading in Pretoria.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR DEC. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Higher Yields, Higher Prices

NEW YORK — The press discusses the high cost of living and the staggering meat and crop reports. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The fact is that the cost of living is increasing because of the larger number of persons to be fed. The business man makes good by increasing the prices of commodities, but the man on a salary is confronted with problems in domestic economy which keep him awake nights. The moral is for the young men to become farmers." The New York Tribune says: "Not the least welcome feature of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, with its unprecedented showing of agricultural productivity and profit, is the expression of opinion that the soils of the country are not wearing out, but that the yield of the acre is increasing."

1934: U.S. Military Growth Is Urged

WASHINGTON — A three-year air-building program to provide 600 additional machines, an increase in the military strength of the United States and centralization of all subdivisions of the War Department is among the recommendations made to the President in the annual report of Secretary of War George Dern, which was issued on Dec. 16. Secretary Dern declared that the present army of 12,000 officers and 117,000 men should be increased to at least 14,000 officers and 165,000 men in order to perform its duties efficiently. The air force, he said, still needs a large number of planes, and he recommended that the service acquire 600 new machines within the next three years to bring its strength in serviceable planes up to 2,320, excluding reserves.

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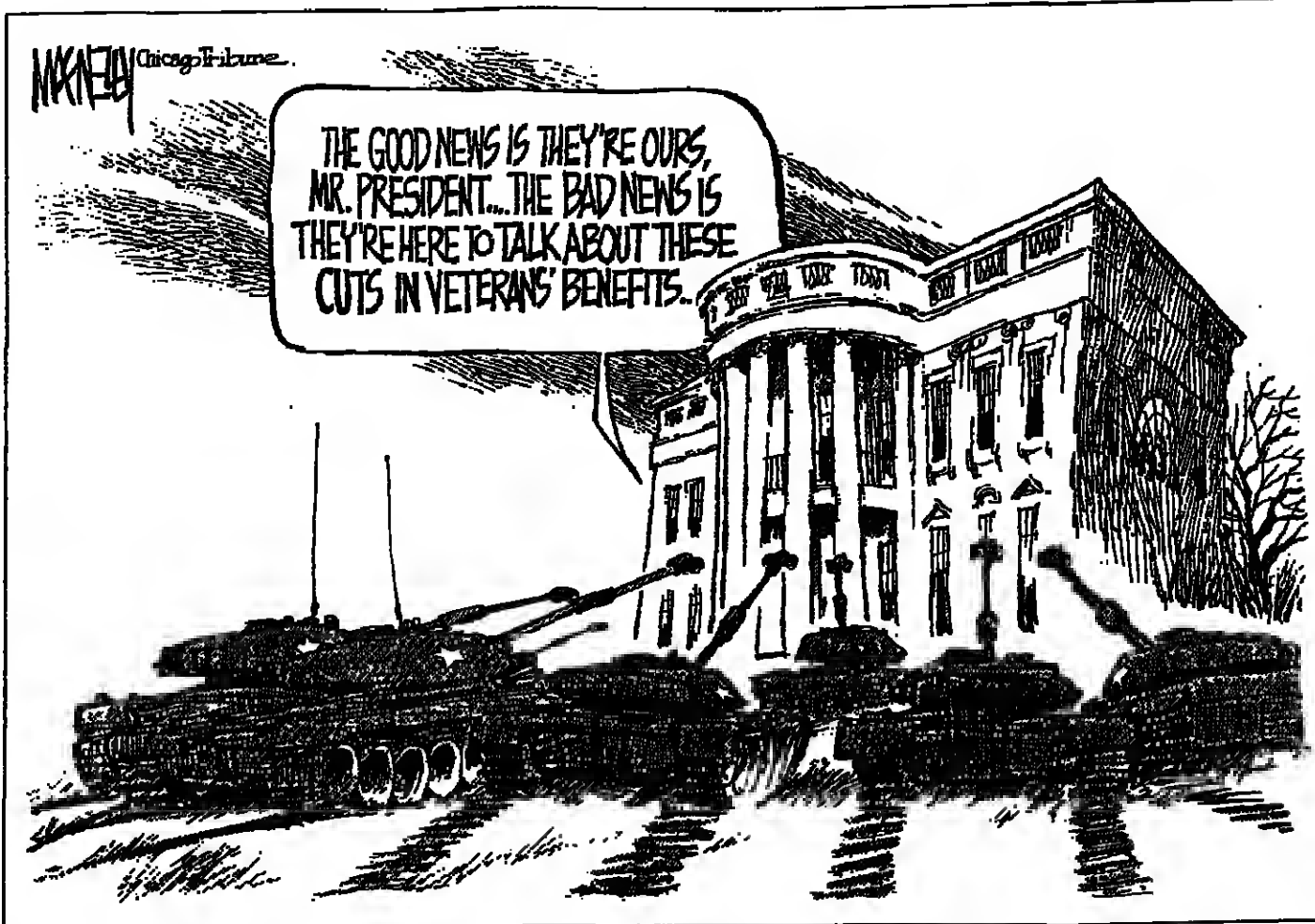
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Force Is Not a Subject for Official Public Debate

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Assume a more tragic outcome for the hijacking of the Kuwaiti plane to Tehran. Suppose the terrorists had killed the last batch of passengers, blown up the plane and then been allowed to escape by the Iranian authorities. In that case, the United States would have wanted to hit back at the Iranian government.

But what options were available? The Tehran airport could have been wiped out in a bombing raid. The naval base at Bandar Abbas on the Gulf could also have been bombed. But innocent people would be killed in an airport strike. Bombing the naval base would alienate elements in Iran that America wants to cultivate against the day when the ayatollah dies. The Iranians, in response, might have blown up oil installations in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia — possibly with dire consequences for the regimes in both countries.

Even if the "capture" of the terrorists was a charade organized by the Iranians to save face, even if they bear indirect responsibility for several murders, the events in Tehran demonstrate the superiority of diplomatic methods in dealing with terrorist actions. Working with Kuwait, Pakistan, Syria, Switzerland and other countries, Washington was able to prevail on Tehran to end the affair with relatively little loss of life.

Not only were there no good options for retaliation, but a prior public commitment to retaliate would have made matters even worse. For in that case doing nothing would have become a confession of weakness. So the doctrine of retaliation advocated by Secretary of State George Shultz not only looks bad in the abstract, it also fails to pass the test of Tehran. Even if the United States does want to reserve the right to retaliate, it makes no sense to talk about it in advance.

But if Mr. Shultz is in the wrong, does that make right the counterargument of Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger? In a speech on Nov. 28 he said that America should not apply force for token political purposes. Among other things, he felt that troops should not be used unless the engagement was clearly in America's vital interest, designed to achieve a military victory and assured of public and congressional support.

As implicit guidelines, those stipulations express simple common sense. America is a superpower with global responsibilities. Frittering away military power in the name of humanitarianism is a mistake.

What is wrong with this scenario? First of all, there is something oddly familiar about it. In 1972, Palestinian terrorists took control of a Sabena jet on the ground at Lod airport near Tel Aviv. Then, as in this case, they demanded the release of jailed comrades and threatened to blow up the plane. Crack Israeli troops disguised as mechanics boarded the airliner, attacked the terrorists and freed the hostages. Lives were lost on all sides.

It is not inconceivable that the same trick would work twice. Still, the Tehran hijackers would have to be acutely incompetent to fall for a ruse that has come to be celebrated by most students of terrorism.

More to the point is the question of why the hijackers invited a crew to clean the plane as a prelude to blowing it up. It seems curious that in the midst of killing some passengers in cold blood, torturing others with lit cigarettes and terrorizing the rest, the hijackers would pause to neat up the living hell they created.

Still more difficult to fathom is that no one was seriously injured during the assault. The Iranians do claim that some of the hijackers were "beaten up." But even for extraordinarily well-trained terrorists, firing guns and using smoke to subdue terrorists

day when the marines were pulled out of Lebanon. They figure as potent inhibitors against the commitment of U.S. forces against Nicaragua. But cautions effective in the background fail when set out explicitly as tables of the law. In general it is perilous for trustees of American power to announce what they are not going to do in advance. By expressly insisting on fighting only popular, winnable wars, Mr. Weinberger virtually rules out the use of American force in anything between a major Soviet move on the one hand and a Grenada-type situation on the other.

The foreign policy professionals in Congress as well as at the State Department, are charging that Mr. Weinberger has virtually handed potential adversaries a free ticket to the messier regions of the Middle East, Central America and Southeast Asia.

By seeming to take American power out of such situations, moreover, Mr. Weinberger plays into the hands of the least discriminating sippers of the military budget. His emphasis on the strategic duel with Russia lends weight to procurement of the big weapons systems that are so popular with Congress. But since forces are going to be held aloof from messy situations, there seems less need to maintain their fine edge. Congress is thus encouraged to cut what it likes to cut most — money for readiness.

Mr. Weinberger has suffered in going public with the debate on the uses of force. For practical purposes, he has been losing his fight with Mr. Shultz. On most issues that outcome finds a warm welcome in this corner. But flexibility and discretion — a degree of deliberate ambiguity — are central to the effective application of military power. The use of force is not a fit subject for public debate by senior officials.

So although it is a great spectator sport, President Reagan would do well to stop the open bickering between the two secretaries.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Still, Tehran Certainly Looks Suspect

By Eric M. Breindel

NEW YORK — The official Iranian account of the rescue of the Tehran airport hostages on Dec. 9 is, to say the least, highly suspicious.

Since the nine hostages who remained aboard the hijacked airliner were not themselves in a position to know what happened during the alleged "assault" on the plane, we have only the hijackers and spokesmen for the Iranian government to rely on — not the most compelling sources. The true story may never emerge.

Given Tehran's passivity during the six-day siege, and the questions this raised about its possible collusion with the terrorists, it seems advisable to take another look at its version of the rescue effort.

The Iranian press agency reported that two security men from a specially trained unit boarded the aircraft disguised as members of a cleanup crew, cleaning having been requested by the hijackers. Iran said these two impostors, along with a third security man posing as a doctor, disarmed the four terrorists and freed the hostages — all without a single casualty.

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Arguments For Trade With Russia

By Thomas H. Naylor

DURHAM, North Carolina — At a time when U.S.-Soviet relations are improving, increased trade could draw the two superpowers even closer together.

Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige has indicated that the U.S. trade deficit for 1984 may nearly double last year's record of \$69.4 billion. Increased foreign competition, the strong dollar and severe import restrictions imposed by Third World nations have aggravated the problem.

The American economy has recovered substantially, but many smokestack industries have not. And the record number of bank failures and the enormous Third World debts carried by American banks have put great stress on financial institutions.

It is not surprising that some American companies are looking for new markets in such places as the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A delegation of 250 American business leaders visited Moscow in November 1982. That meeting was considered so important by the Soviet Union that it took place during the period of mourning for Leonid Brezhnev. In a reciprocal visit in May 1984, 40 Soviet trade officials met these same American executives in New York.

Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union fell from \$4.5 billion in 1979 to \$2.3 billion last year. By one estimate, U.S. companies are losing at least \$10 billion a year in sales to the Soviet Union because of government restrictions, with the result that the Russians buy in greater quantities from Western Europe than from the United States.

The big French agribusiness firm Intergro sold the Soviet bloc nearly \$750 million worth of agricultural products last year and recently completed a deal involving the sale of 1,800 tons of inexpensive table wine. And to raise hard currency to finance imports, the Soviet Union's Moscow Narodny Bank, in London, recently offered a \$50-million bond issue in what is believed to be the first Soviet foray into the Eurobond market.

Meanwhile there is evidence that the economies of the Soviet bloc are becoming more market-oriented. I visited 10 economic research institutes in Moscow in 1982 in which Soviet scientists were evaluating the effects of market-oriented planning in the Soviet Union. Cynics have contended that this was nothing new and had little to do with the way Soviet enterprises actually conduct business. But recent discussions with more than 30 Soviet-bloc executives suggest that what I observed in Moscow was only the tip of the iceberg.

In varying degrees, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Soviet executives are all singing the same tune. The old ways do not work and those countries are turning to the marketplace to raise the level of innovation and productivity.

Each of Budapest's three first-rate international hotels is owned by the Hungarian government, financed by private Austrian capital and managed by a U.S. hotel chain. Hungary has taken the largest steps toward the West, the Soviet Union the smallest. But the direction is the same.

Critics say Moscow wants increased trade to obtain technology for military gains. This overlooks the virtual impossibility of preventing American technology from finding its way into the Soviet bloc.

It is hard to prevent neutral nations like Austria and Finland from selling technology to whomever they please. Blocking Third World countries from selling technology to the Russians is equally impossible.

William C. Norris, founder of Control Data, has noted that the Russians have good technology of their own: "It's not in commercialized form — it's research results. And that's really the most important thing of all." And with its Soviet grain deals, the Reagan administration has shown little sympathy for the view that rejects all trade with the Russians on strategic grounds.

There may be some unique opportunities for American business leaders to contribute to global peace by assuming a stronger leadership role in East-West trade and joint ventures. Rather than resisting global interdependence, the United States should embrace it. As John Naish, author of "Megatrends," says: "If we get sufficiently interrelated economically, we will probably not bomb each other off the face of the planet."

The writer is adjunct professor at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The writer is professor of economics and business administration at Duke University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Atomic Rationale, 1945

In response to the opinion column "Nuclear Madness: Regretful Atomic Scientists Should Speak Up" (Dec. 11) by Peter Wyden:

Hindsight can be as wonderful as radiation is horrible. But it was not dehumanized hatred of the Japanese that led to the use of the only two atomic devices then existing. Had that been the case, continued firebombing — like that of Tokyo, which had killed and maimed more than the Hiroshima attack would, or the planned A-bomb attack on the ancient cultural city of Kyoto (which was removed as a target by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson) — would have served as better revenge.

In fact, the "ignorance" that Mr. Wyden detects resulted from an overriding desire to end the war as soon as possible. The planned invasion of Japan would have cost a million U.S. casualties, and even more Japanese.

The two atomic bombs probably saved far more Japanese lives than they took. But it is impossible to

count the lives saved by not having invaded Japan — just as it is impossible to know how many lives have been saved because nuclear weapons have kept the United States and Russia at bay for nearly 40 years.

SCOTT SUNQUIST,
St. Denis, France.

Protecting the Children

As a social worker who has seen children already badly injured by parental abuse or neglect discharged to those same homes because adequate protective legislation does not yet exist in the United States, I found Carl Rudbeck's opinion column "Sweden: Welfare or Child-Snatching?" (Dec. 4) bizarre both in its tone and in its concern for an extremely small number of possibly mislabeled cases.

Surely the total number of children put into foster homes in Sweden against their parents' will — some 140 in all, according to Mr. Rudbeck's account — pales beside the thousands of children in other countries, including the United States, (Continued on Page 5)

gifts of elegance from the Herald Tribune

The Complete Pocket Diary. Rapidly becoming the standard among international travelers, this elegant leather bound Herald Tribune Diary contains pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures, and distances, lists of national holidays by country, international dialing codes as well as a vintage wine chart. The clearly designed weekly calendar pages plus the tabbed address section make this diary a necessity. Adding to its convenience is a back cover jotting pad. Personalized with gold embossed initials and finished with gilt metal corners, its 8x13 cm format (3x5 1/2 in) fits easily into any pocket. This exclusive International Herald Tribune Diary is certain to provide a year's worth of organization in style.

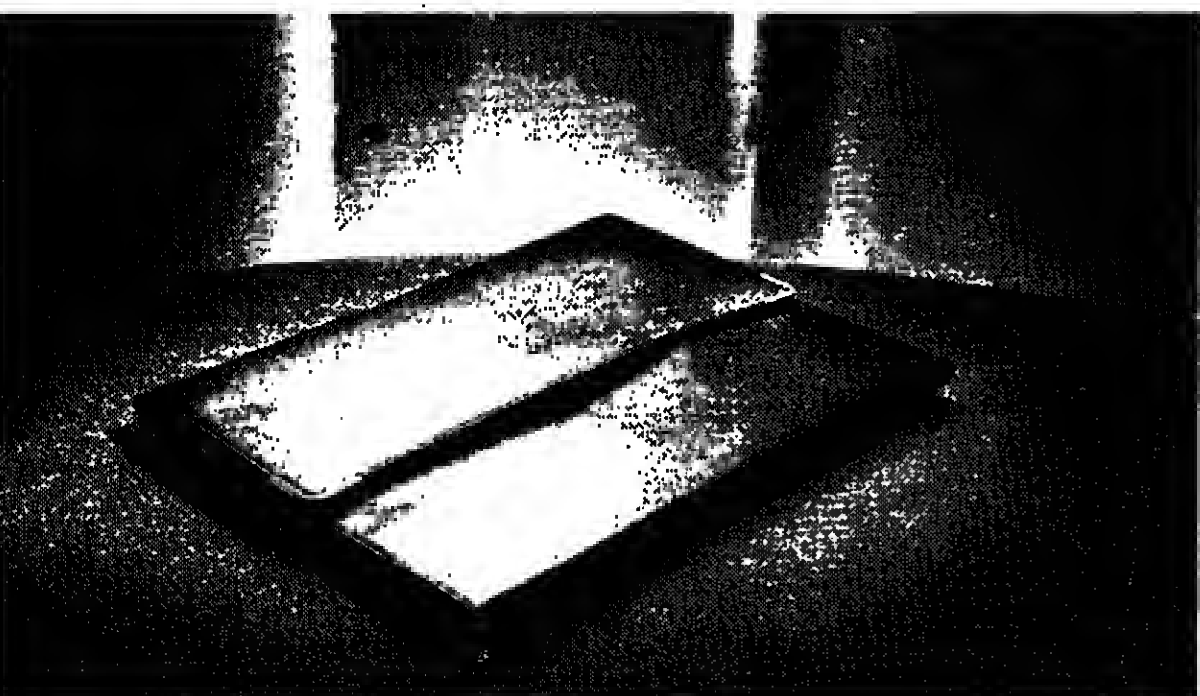


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13. gilt ribbon page marker
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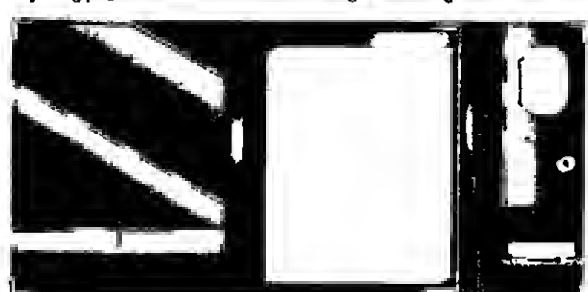
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The Perfect Executive Folder. Designed exclusively for the International Herald Tribune by Leathersmith of London, this superb dossier is the perfect organizer for the executive. Personalized with gold embossed initials and with gilt metal corners, each folder is fashioned in fine silk-grain black leather and features a magnetic closing. Distinctive in appearance, its exterior dimension of 26 x 33 cm (10 x 13 in) opens to an impressive 66 x 33 cm interior (26 x 13 in), fully lined in blue silk and complete with an ultra-thin Casio solar powered calculator. A variety of pockets allows the easy arrangement of documents such as letters, airline tickets, credit cards, business cards and notes. A centrally positioned writing pad of high quality paper is bound in matching black leather and complemented by a rechargeable gilt metal pencil, stored in a sleek leather holder. The ideal practical gift for the businessman or woman, created exclusively for the International Herald Tribune by Leathersmith of London, renowned for elegant styling and craftsmanship since 1839.

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3. full size silk lined pocket
4. space for business cards
5. leather bound note pad
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7. jotting pad
8. gilt metal rechargeable pencil in leather sleeve
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12. fine silk-grain black leather
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14. magnetic closing



Book Says Chou Saved Several From Red Guards

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A new collection of writings by the former Chinese prime minister, Chou En-lai, reveals a previously secret list of well-known figures he protected from Red Guard radicals at the start of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Those he vouched for included Soong Ching-ling, widow of China's first president, Sun Yat-sen; a former warlord; two generals who fought against the Communists; and a former president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Chou ordered police to guard their homes and told a hospital to receive some of them for their own protection, the book says.

Volume 2 of the "Selected Works of Chou En-lai," which went on sale Saturday, was prominently announced in major newspapers. Volume 1 was released in 1981, five years after Chou died at age 78.

Chou has been credited with containing excesses of the Cultural Revolution, when the party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, and followers known as the "Gang of Four" plunged China into near-anarchy. Thousands of intellectuals, professionals and political moderates were persecuted, jailed, assaulted and killed.

A Communist from the age of 24, Chou was Mao's longtime associate and prime minister for a quarter of a century. Although considered a stabilizing force during the Mao years, he publicly backed Mao and set up China's public security network.

Little has been disclosed about Chou's specific actions during the Cultural Revolution, though Chinese have said he worked behind



Chou En-lai

the scenes to subvert gangs of youthful Red Guards who were urged by Mao to topple the establishment.

In a chapter titled "Notes and Telegrams on the Protection of Cadres," the book reprints some of Chou's writings meant to counter Mao's wife Jiang Qing, leader of the Gang of Four, and Lin Biao, a former defense minister and Mao's one-time lieutenant who later was accused of trying to kill him.

The chapter contains a list Chou made of 12 important people to be exempted from harassment. Among them were Soong Ching-ling, then a deputy prime minister, and Guo Morun, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and president of the science academy. Mrs. Soong died in 1981. Mr. Guo died in 1978.

Others listed included Fu Zuoyi, a warlord who successfully negotiated with the Communists to spare Beijing from destruction during the civil war.

Jiang Guangnai and Cai Tingkai, former Nationalist generals who defected to the Communist side, also were on Chou's list.

China Financed Plot, Vietnam Dissident Says

Reuters

HO CHI MINH CITY — The alleged leader of a group of 21 dissidents on trial here has said in court that China helped arm and finance a plot to overthrow the Vietnamese government.

The prosecution has charged the 21 defendants with taking part in a plot to topple the government with the support of China, Thailand and the United States. Prosecutors said the plot included a plan to launch widespread terrorist operations in the country in 1983 in an attempt to embarrass and destabilize the government.

A prosecutor said the plot "would have been tremendously damaging to the revolution."

The 21 defendants are among more than 100 rebels reported to have infiltrated Vietnam since 1981. The defendants, in testimony Sunday, said most of the rebels were recruited from among Vietnamese refugees living in Thailand.

On Saturday, an alleged leader of the plot, Mai Van Hanh, testified that the group received arms and money from China and that

training for the operation took place in Thailand. He said he had made several trips to Beijing to discuss the plot with Chinese officials.

The prosecution has said the aims of the group, called the United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam, included kidnapping or killing French and Russian diplomats and technicians to disrupt Hanoi's relations with those countries.

The trial, which began Dec. 7, is being held in the building that was once the National Assembly of the U.S.-backed Saigon administration before the reunification of North and South Vietnam in 1975.

The 21 defendants are all charged with treason and espionage.

Waltz, or Disco, Soviet Dancers Are Out of Step

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Moscow newspaper hit out Sunday at young Russians for not being able to dance properly, either ballroom dancing or disco.

The trade union newspaper Trud said Russians had forgotten the waltz and fox-trot and were useless at disco-dancing.

Couples were embarrassed when they had to dance a traditional waltz at weddings. When the music changed to upbeat modern hits, the dancing was scarcely better, it said.

The newspaper recommended that professional troupes of dancers give displays at the beginning of each disco night at local recreation clubs.

Vietnam Claims China Shelled 2 Provinces

The Associated Press

TOKYO — China conducted a massive shelling of Vietnam's northern provinces early this month, firing more than 38,000 rounds of ammunition across the border, according to a Vietnamese report monitored here Saturday.

The report by Radio Hanoi also said Vietnamese forces killed 130 Chinese soldiers and took a number of prisoners during fighting Dec. 1-10 in Vietnam's Lang Son and Ha Tuyen border provinces. It said that later, in a Dec. 13-14 battle in Bi Duen district of Ha Tuyen, 55 Chinese soldiers were killed.

Conservatives Upset Ruling Party in Belize Election

By David Pitt

New York Times Service

BELIZE CITY, Belize — The conservative opposition in this Central American democracy has scored a sweeping election victory over the center-left government of Prime Minister George Price.

Mr. Price, the dominant political figure in Belize for more than 20 years, will be succeeded by Senator Manuel Esquivel, 44, a physics teacher who left his job nine months ago to lead the opposition.

Foreign diplomats, many of whom had predicted a close election, expressed surprise at the magnitude of the prime minister's loss. Final results in Friday's balloting for the 28-seat lower house of the National Assembly showed the opposition United Democratic Party with 21 seats and Mr. Price's People's United Party with 7.

But one voter, Luke Davis, said, "I wasn't surprised. People got tired of Mr. Price. We needed a change."

The elections were the first national referendum in Belize since Mr. Price led it to independence from Britain in 1981.

The issue of economic freedom played a major role in the campaign, with the United Democratic Party calling for more foreign investment and less government control of the economy, which it argued had stifled individual initiative.

So extensive was the reputation of the government that Mr. Price lost his own Belize City seat, the first time he has been defeated in an election in his 30-year political career. The victor was Derek Aikman, a 25-year-old city councilman who was the youngest candidate on the ballot. The vote was 876 to 570.

Under Belize's parliamentary system, patterned after Britain's, the governor general will ask Mr. Esquivel to form a new government. He said Saturday that he

would be ready to assemble his cabinet by Monday. He added that Mr. Price had telephoned him Saturday morning with congratulations.

Mr. Price's downfall appeared to be rooted not in Belize City, a longtime opposition stronghold, but in the outlying districts of this nation of 150,000 people.

The prime minister, a tireless campaigner, is said to have learned the names of most families during routine visits in the countryside. But for reasons that seemed more to do with weariness of his government than specific grievances, his longtime supporters forsook him in droves.

The issue of future relations with the United States loomed large during the campaign. Of special interest has been the possibility that Washington will play a role in settling a festering territorial dispute between Belize and neighboring Guatemala. The Guatemalans have claimed Belize as their own territory since the mid-19th century.

Britain has kept 1,800 troops in Belize to guard the borders against a possible invasion by the Guatemalan Army. In 1981, Britain pledged to stay for an "appropriate period," and a British source here said that the Thatcher government had originally set a target date for withdrawal of December 1982. It has been repeatedly put off, in large part because of uncertainties about the political situation in Guatemala.

The British have made no secret of their interest in leaving, but the opposition has long been adamant that they stay indefinitely and has suggested that Mr. Price has not been doing enough to ensure this.

The British military presence contributes nearly 15 percent of this sugar-producing country's gross national product of around \$300 million a year. Some commentators here suggested that Mr. Es-



Manuel Esquivel and his wife, Katherine, left the polls in Belize City after voting in Belize elections that swept him to power as prime minister of the Central American nation.

quivel's victory would put off a British departure even longer.

Many Belize citizens said Mr. Esquivel's victory had much to do with what they described as his forceful and articulate presentation of the United Democratic Party platform, stressing faster economic development, and his rock-solid reputation as an upright family man in a political arena rife with innuendo and mud-slinging.

Like 40 percent of Belize's population, Mr. Esquivel is of Latin extraction, and his family has lived in Belize for many generations.

He earned a bachelor's degree in physics from Loyola University in

New Orleans. He later acquired an education certificate in physics at Bristol University in England, where he met his wife, Katherine. They have three children.

Mr. Esquivel, like Mr. Price, is a Roman Catholic, and taught at the Jesuit-run St. John's Junior College in Belize City until he quit nine months ago to devote himself full time to the party.

In 1973, he helped found the United Democratic Party and was party chairman from 1976 to 1982. He also served two terms on the Belize City Council. He was named to the Senate, an appointive body, in 1979.

Salvador Army May Not Honor Rebel Cease-Fire

By Dan Williams

Los Angeles Times Service

LA PALMA, El Salvador — The armed forces of El Salvador will carry on "as usual" during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, according to the chief of staff, Colonel Adolfo Blandon.

His statement on Saturday threw into question the military's willingness to reciprocate on two brief holiday truce periods unilaterally offered by leftist guerrillas.

Earlier last week, civilian officials of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government accepted the cease-fire. They said government forces would suspend offensive operations against the rebels during the two 72-hour holiday periods.

But Colonel Blandon, in an interview Saturday in this northern mountain town, declined to confirm that arrangement.

"The armed forces will function as usual," he said. "First, we have the constitutional duty to provide security for the country. Our operations follow plans made six months in advance and it is important for us to follow them."

He was asked whether the armed

forces command had agreed to suspend offensive actions during the holidays. Colonel Blandon answered only: "That is a military question."

His comments reflected army resistance to a cease-fire. Many officers contend that a truce simply gives the guerrillas breathing space and puts the rebel forces on equal standing with government troops.

With this attitude becoming more evident, it is not clear how much farther the Duarte government can go to secure any future longer-lasting cease-fires.

On Tuesday, guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front offered a unilateral truce. The rebels offered to limit their fighting to self-defense during two three-day periods over Christmas and New Year's.

In accepting the truce, government officials called the proposal an important step toward a third round of peace talks between government and rebel representatives. The military had remained silent until Saturday.

[President Duarte said at a separate ceremony in San Salvador on Saturday that, although he still regarded the guerrillas' truce call as positive, he would order the armed forces to guarantee security throughout the country over the holiday period, Reuters reported.]

New Death Squad

A new rightist "death squad" surfaced Saturday in El Salvador, vowing to avenge the death of a leading military commander and to "demolish all Communist elements" in the U.S.-hacked govern-

ment, United Press International reported.

The group said in a statement that it would call itself the Domingo Monterrosa Command in memory of Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, the country's leading military strategist, who was killed in an Oct. 23 helicopter crash.

Because the Salvadoran government has not accounted for the deaths of Lieutenant Colonel Monterrosa, three other field commanders and 10 others in the crash, "this command will take control of the affair," the statement read.

Ultra-rightist paramilitary death squads are deemed responsible for many of the 50,000 killings during the country's five-year-old civil war.

Nicaraguan Editor Says He Is Not in Exile

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., the director of the Nicaraguan opposition newspaper La Prensa, said that while censorship was stifling the paper he had no intention of going into exile in protest.

Interviewed Friday as he prepared to board a flight to San José, Costa Rica, Mr. Chamorro said that he had told journalists in Washington on Thursday that he might not return to Managua because of government-imposed travel restrictions and censorship of his

newspaper. Mr. Chamorro left Nicaragua on Nov. 15 to attend journalism conferences in Tokyo and Madrid.

But he said he learned on Friday that the restrictions that had prevented 28 businessmen and opposition leaders from leaving Nicaragua had been lifted. He added that he hoped and expected that censorship of his newspaper would be eased, and he said he would probably return to Managua after spending the holidays with his wife and four children in San José.

Mr. Chamorro said his family had been living in San José for

almost a year because he did not want his children in schools where what he called Marxism-Leninism was being taught.

Mr. Chamorro said the Nicaraguan government had delayed his departure from Managua for Tokyo. With travel restrictions in effect on others, he said, he was concerned that he might be unable to leave Nicaragua again to visit his family.

"I do not consider myself in exile," Mr. Chamorro said. "I have not made a final decision, but it is likely I will return after Christmas."

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EUROBONDS

Yields Rise Due to Pricing Of \$1-Billion Debt Issue

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Despite recurrent hopes that dollar interest rates will decline further, yields on Eurodollar bonds moved up last week. This was the result of the pricing on the \$1-billion package of debt sold by Prudential Insurance of America.

The financing, designed to restructure Prudential's portfolio of residential mortgages, comprises seven- and 10-year straight bonds and a 15-year issue of zero-coupon bonds.

The complexity of structuring the package and the likely long delay in getting approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission to offer the debt in the United States meant that the paper, which had to be sold immediately, had to be offered in the Eurobond market. And because the market had largely closed down for the year-end holidays, Prudential had to offer terms that would compel attention.

Thus, its \$386.05 million of seven-year notes were offered at a par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. The generosity of this pricing can be measured against the 11 1/4 percent coupon that Kellogg offered earlier this month on its seven-year deal. The only complaint heard about the Prudential note was that the sinking fund starts operating in the first year.

This means that investors who are attracted by the high yield cannot be sure how long they will actually be able to hold onto the paper because there is no way to know which bonds will be drawn. This has had news for investors if interest rates decline and paper bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent is sought after, because the operation of the sinking fund will keep the price of the notes from rising to the full potential. On the other hand, it is good news if rates rise, because the sinking fund will help to support the price of the notes in the second year.

In fact, there have been virtually no Eurodollar bonds sold this year with sinking funds. The rationale driving the market has been that interest rates will continue to ease and that fixed-coupon paper will generate hefty capital gains as bond prices rise to bring yields into line with the lower level of rates.

As a result, most borrowers this year have preferred to rely on early redemption—giving them the right to call an entire issue at premiums that decline with the age of the issue. Usually, however, holders are assured of at least five years free of any call.

THE Prudential notes, for the lucky holders whose paper is not redeemed by the sinking fund, are not callable until 1991 and then at a premium price of 102.

However, unattractive sinking fund may be to potential investors, the dissatisfaction did not affect the marketing of the paper. Lead manager Salomon Brothers expressed satisfaction about the demand and quoted a price of 98 1/4 bid, 98 1/4 offered.

The company's \$345.69 million of 10-year bonds, offered at par with a coupon of 12 1/2 percent was also viewed as generously priced. Late last month, for example, Sweden offered a coupon of 11 1/4 percent on bonds maturing in 1994.

Prudential's 10-year bonds offered investors greater protection than the seven-year notes since the sinking fund does not begin to operate until 1991. The entire amount is callable starting in 1993 at a premium price of 102.

The 15-year zero-coupon bond is for a nominal amount of \$365.22 million, but only \$76 million is actually being taken by Prudential because the paper was offered at a steep discount of 20.85 percent of face value. Paying \$208.50 for paper that will be redeemed for \$1,000 means an investor will earn the equivalent of 11.85 percent interest a year.

The entire package, like virtually all the issues launched last week, is payable next year—Jan. 15 for the Prudential issue.

It was not possible to ascertain whether the terms on the Prudential paper stirred investors out of their year-end reverie or whether it only appealed to intermediaries who were confident of being able to find final takers after the holidays. But the pricing clearly distorted the secondary market where the prices of lower yielding U.S. corporate issues tumbled.

At present, it is not clear whether the Prudential terms have set a new level at which the Eurobond market will function, or whether the terms will come to be viewed as a generous aberration because of the large size and awkward timing.

The Federal Reserve may provide the answer if, as many

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Caution By OPEC Expected

Little Change Seen on Prices

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, scheduled to meet Tuesday in Geneva for its year-end summit on oil prices, will likely make minor pricing adjustments but leave its official structure far out of line with market reality, industry officials say.

Indeed, many analysts say, they remain deeply skeptical about the cartel's ability to prop prices any longer in the face of declining demand, quota cheating by individual OPEC members and new refining technology that permits increasing use of heavier crudes.

"You don't want to be betting on prices going up," a senior supply executive at a major U.S. oil company said Friday. "You'd go out of business that way."

OPEC's increasing ineffectiveness is reflected in the failure of its Oct. 31 production accord to dry up the oil glut and firm prices.

Announcing that accord, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, predicted that prices on the spot, or noncontract, market would rise to official OPEC levels by the end of November. Instead, prices on the spot market, which accounts for around two-fifths of world oil trade, have continued to slump.

Traders on the spot market last week quoted a price of about \$27.50 a barrel for Arab light, the OPEC benchmark, compared with \$28 at the end of October and OPEC's official price of \$29.

OPEC's inability to control prices is largely the result of lower-than-expected demand. Mild weather has held back purchases of heating oil, and oil companies have refused to let Sheikh Yamani's warnings panic them into building up inventories. At the same time, the U.S. economy has begun to slow.

In addition, OPEC has not reduced output as much as it said it. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Chemical Firms Fall Under Scrutiny

Bhopal Tragedy Raises Concern For an Industry

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—For about a week after a cloud of toxic gas killed at least 2,000 people in India, the public spotlight focused on three places: Bhopal, the site of the tragedy; Institute West Virginia, where a similar plant was operating; and Danbury, Connecticut, the headquarters of Union Carbide Corp., owner of both plants.

That spotlight remains strong, and its glare intense. But now its scope includes the entire chemical industry.

From Monsanto Co. in St. Louis, Missouri, to Dow Chemical Co. in Michigan, from Du Pont & Co. and Hercules Inc. in Delaware, to American Cyanamid Co. in New Jersey, corporate executives are fielding the same question from reporters, regulators, environmentalists, community activists, and many of their own employees:

Could what happened at Bhopal happen at one of their plants, here or abroad?

Resurging public comments about Bhopal, a "there-but-for-fortune-go" mentality is pervading the industry, as executives recognize that Union Carbide's safety practices are neither better nor worse than their own.

Paul F. Orefice, president and chief executive of Dow, said, "We can't judge yet what happened in India and we can't say that nothing will ever happen here."

H. Michael Utidjian, medical director for American Cyanamid and a former Union Carbide employee, said, "I don't take any great comfort that I now work for American Cyanamid and not Union Carbide."

Some chemical companies—Du Pont for example—are waiting for a full report on Union Carbide on exactly what happened at Bhopal before they take any internal action.

But others already are evaluating their plant safety procedures, their community-evacuation plans, their emergency-response



Since the Bhopal accident, this Union Carbide plant in West Virginia has stopped making the same pesticide.

systems—indeed, the entire way they make and use chemicals.

R.A. Smith, director of corporate safety and services at Dow, said, "It would be remiss if we didn't check one more time to make sure there wasn't something that we missed."

In some ways, trying to guarantee safety, particularly at overseas plants, is a bit like shooting in the dark.

There is woefully little data about the health dangers that specific chemicals present.

Stricter regulations in many countries where the American chemical industry operates can keep out modern equipment and automated systems.

And no one knows how to eliminate simple human error.

"You can design the best system, but when you deal with people you can create a problem," said Geraldine Cox, vice president and technical director of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, a trade group.

Bhopal could lead to an onslaught of new, costly safety regulations, similar to those that have been levied on the nuclear industry.

That prospect worries chemical industry executives, and many large companies are setting up new mechanisms for formal self-scrutiny. For example:

• Allied Corp. is reviewing all the chemicals it uses to get a better idea of the number of toxic substances involved, and of the adequacy of safety devices and controls.

• American Cyanamid suspended the use of methyl isocyanate, the gas that was released in Bhopal, at its pesticide plant in

BAT Set to Pay \$793 Million for Second Insurer

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—BAT Industries PLC plans to buy another major British insurer, further reducing its reliance on cigarette sales.

The London-based tobacco, paper and retailing company announced Saturday an agreement to acquire Hambro Life Assurance PLC for \$664 million (\$793 million), or 550 pence a share.

The bid has the backing of Hambro Life's board and already has been accepted irrevocably by shareholders representing 38.5 percent of the company's shares.

The planned purchase comes 11 months after BAT, fighting off Allianz Versicherungs AG of West Germany, acquired another insurance company, Eagle Star Holdings PLC, for \$968 million.

The move into insurance is in line with BAT's aim of building up a financial-services division as "a fourth leg" to its business.

"I think it's a very good deal for BAT," Peter Martin, an insurance analyst at Capel-Cure Myers, said Sunday. He suggested that Hambro Life "might have got a bit more" than 550 pence a share, which compares with 498 pence when trading in the shares was suspended Thursday on the London Stock Exchange.

Roger Harvey of W. Greenwell & Co., called the price "reasonable" but noted that the acquisition would leave BAT's financial-services division heavily concentrated in one market, Britain, and one product range, life insurance and pension plans.

BAT's chairman, Patrick Sheehy, said in an interview that the company eventually would look for financial-service acquisitions in North America and West Germany and said Eagle Star was being encouraged to expand its international business.

Mr. Sheehy would not say which sorts of financial-service businesses BAT might seek.

"We're not confining our search," he said.

BAT has been trying to reduce its dependence on cigarettes for

years, but tobacco profits have proved surprisingly buoyant, boosted in sterling terms by the pound's dive against the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

For 1983, tobacco accounted for 64 percent of operating profit, retailing 19 percent and paper 12 percent. For 1985, Mr. Sheehy estimated, the insurance companies will kick in 5-7 percent of operating profit.

Eagle Star and Hambro Life have a combined share of 6-7 percent of the British life insurance market, Mr. Sheehy said. He described as "minimal" the danger that the British government would insist on reviewing the Hambro acquisition for competitive reasons.

Last April, Charterhouse J. Rothschild PLC, an investment management and banking company, bought 34.9 percent of Hambro Life for £125 million and said it intended to acquire the rest through a share swap. But that plan fell through, largely because the shares of both companies plunged on the stock market.

By selling its Hambro Life shares to BAT, Charterhouse will show a profit of around £40 million.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance PLC also has agreed to sell its 10.2-percent stake in Hambro to BAT.

Hambro Life has grown explosively since it was formed in 1971 by Mark Weinberg with £1 million of capital provided by Hambro Bank.

Through its 3,000 salesmen, Hambro Life specializes in selling pension plans and life insurance linked to investments in unit trusts, which are similar to U.S.-style mutual funds.

Mr. Weinberg, who has agreed to join BAT's board and stay with Hambro Life for at least five years, said the company is experimenting with sales of its products at two department stores owned by House of Fraser PLC.

In contrast to Hambro Life, Eagle Star offers a more traditional line of life insurance and pension plans, as well as other types of insurance, mostly through brokers rather than a direct sales force.

Judge Eases Restrictions On U.S. Telephone Firms

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—A federal judge has approved requests by six of the seven regional U.S. telephone companies, which were created last January, to enter a broad range of businesses beyond local telephone service.

Judge Harold H. Greene of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia gave the permission Friday by modifying his 1982 order for the breakup of the Bell system.

Domestically, companies would be able to engage in enterprises such as computer sales, telephone-equipment leasing and office-products sales. Overseas, they could offer data processing, consulting, engineering and construction services, among others.

Granting of the waivers represented a marked departure from the restraints embodied in the divestiture orders, which limited the newly independent companies to local telephone service.

Judge Greene said that in authorizing the waivers, he was insisting on safeguards to make sure local telephone customers would not be forced to subsidize other lines of business and to protect the public from anti-competitive practices, such as an attempt to tie sales of office equipment to purchases of telephone services.

The new businesses must be conducted through separately man-

aged and financed subsidiaries. They will be subject to monitoring and investment in them must not exceed 10 percent of a regional holding company's revenues.

The waivers involved 13 requests, the first of many the companies are expected to file as they try to establish what new lines of business they can undertake.

Investment analysts said the rulings were a positive step for the regional telephone holding companies, which among them have several million stockholders.

The court approved requests by three companies to pursue foreign ventures in the telecommunications business. The companies are Nynex, the holding company serving parts of seven Eastern states through the New York Telephone and New England Telephone companies; Pacific Telesis, which serves California and Nevada, and US West, the regional holding company serving the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest.

Under Friday's decree, the three companies may establish overseas subsidiaries to engage in consulting services, training, production and distribution of printed materials, engineering, design, construction and product management, sale of telecommunications computers and electronic products, data processing and the sale of computer software.

IMF Approves Credit Line Of \$650 Million for Manila

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—The International Monetary Fund has approved a \$650-million, 18-month line of standby credit for the Philippines, monetary sources said.

The IMF executive board approved the standby credit late Friday after the country's creditor banks, which are mostly Japanese and American, committed 92 percent of the \$925 million requested from them as part of a rescheduling of some of the Philippines' foreign debt of \$25 billion.

The standby credit was approved as part of an \$1.1-billion economic reform package agreed to by the IMF and the Philippines in an effort to pull the country out of its worst economic crisis since World War II.

The agreement calls for a reduction in the country's current account deficit and a prompt and enduring reduction in inflation.

In Manila, President Ferdinand E. Marcos said the Philippines was determined to carry out its commitments to the economic recovery program.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Marcos gave that assurance to Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF, after being informed of IMF approval for the standby credit.

"Let me assure you of our determination to implement our commitments under the standby program, and to ensure that the program meets its objectives," Mr. Marcos said.

He thanked Mr. de Larosiere for his support of the standby credit and said his government looked forward to working closely with the IMF team.

"We also look forward to the immediate use of the standby credit facility to pay our bridging loan with Japan, Korea and the United States," Mr. Marcos said. The Philippines had secured a bridging loan of \$80 million from the three countries.

Philippines Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata left for Paris to negotiate with creditor nations the restructuring of government-to-government debts of \$1.1 billion. (Readers, UPI)

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes			
United States			
DJ Industrials	1,175.91	1,163.21	+1.70
DJ Utilities	144.29	144.65	-.36
DJ Transp.	334.99	322.70	+12.29
S&P 100	199.81	198.87	+0.94
S&P 500	162.89	162.24	+0.65
NYSE Comp.	93.92	93.52	+0.40
Europe			
Britain			
FTSE 100	1,204.80	1,190.10	+1.24
FTSE 250	935.40	923.80	+1.24
Hong Kong			
Hong Kong	1,142.09	1,122.10	+1.78
Japan			
Nikkei DJ	11,418.15	11,466.00	-.841
West Germany			
DAX	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Note: U.S. indices from James Canal & Co. London.			

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Dec. 14, excluding fees.
Official foreign exchange rates, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Australian \$	1.1889	1.1887	1.1887	1.1887	1.1887	1.1887	1.1887	1.1887	1.1887
Belgian franc	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36
British pound	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463
Canadian \$	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202	1.3202
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italian lire	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Swiss franc	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100) U.S. dollar: 1.1883 (100)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. The Notes have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States. Offers and sales of the Notes in the United States or to United States nationals or residents might constitute a violation of United States law if made prior to the ninetieth day after determination that the distribution has been completed.

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Floating Rate Subordinated Capital Notes due November 1996

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Lehman Brothers International
Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc.

LTCB International Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

November, 1984

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield of offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Credit for Exports	\$155	1992	1/4	100	—	100	Over 6-month Libor. No minimum coupon. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1986. Sinking fund to operate throughout life of bond to produce a 5.3-yr average life. Fees 0.15% Denominations \$10,000. Payable Jan. 2.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$250	2000	1/4	100	—	99.75	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 50%. Callable at par in 1989. Fees 0.40%.
Forretningsbanken	\$ 30	1997	1/4	100	—	—	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 50%. Callable at par in 1986 and redeemable at par in 1993. Fees 0.50%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable Jan. 11.
Crédit Foncier	£ 100	2000	1/4	100	—	99.72	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 50%. Callable at par in 1990. Fees 0.25%. Denominations £25,000. Payable Jan. 27.
Banco di Roma	ECU 125	1992	1/14	100	—	99.75	Over 6-month Libor. For first 3 years and 1/4 over thereafter. Callable at par in 1986. 75 million euros issued initially and 50 million euros reserved for a 12-month top. Fees 0.24%. Payable Feb. 6.
Banco di Sicilia	ECU 50	1990	1/4	100	—	—	Over 6-month Libor. Floating rate certificates of deposit in denominations of \$5,000 euros. Payable Jan. 24.
FIXED-COUPON							
Prudential Realty Securities	\$386.1	1992	11%	100	11%	98.00	Callable at 102 in 1991. Sinking fund to operate throughout life of bond to produce a 4.8-yr average life. Payable Jan. 15.
Prudential Realty Securities	\$545.7	1995	12%	100	12%	98	Callable at 102 in 1993. Sinking fund to start in 1993 to produce a 9.1-yr average life. Payable Jan. 15.
Prudential Realty Securities	\$365.2	1999	zero	20.85	11.85	19.20	Noncallable. Proceeds \$76 million. Payable Jan. 15.
Shikoku Electric Power	\$ 50	1990	11%	100	11%	100.13	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 30.
Commodore Finance	DM 100	1992	7%	100	7%	99.75	First callable at 101 in 1990. Payable Jan. 2.
European Investment Bank	DM 300	1994	7%	100	7%	99.60	First callable at 101 1/4 in 1991.
European Coal & Steel Community	DM 100	1992	7	99%	7.09	99.25	First callable at 100 1/4 in 1989. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce a 4.5-yr average life.
European Coal & Steel Community	ECU 25	1995	10	100	10	99.63	Sinking fund to start in 1991 to produce an 8-yr average life. Payable Jan. 9.
European Investment Bank	ECU 130	1994	10%	100	10%	99.88	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 9. Increased from 100 million euros.
Peugeot Finance Int'l	ECU 50	1990	10%	100	10%	99.50	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 23.
Denmark	¥ 20,000	1992	6%	100	6%	97.88	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 9.
United Technologies	¥ 25,000	1991	6%	100	6%	97.75	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 9.
World Bank	¥ 20,000	1994	6%	99%	6.70	96.75	Noncallable.
Crédit Foncier	¥ 200	1995	7%	100	7%	—	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1991. Payable Feb. 5.
Bank of New South Wales	Aus \$ 40	1990	12%	100	12%	97.25	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 31.
Exportifinans	Nkr 250	1992	10%	100%	10.20	—	First callable at 100% in 1990. Payable Jan. 15. Increased from 200 million Nkr.
WARRANTS							
PK Banken	0.05	1990	—	111	—	—	Each warrant is exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of bank's noncallable 11% of 1992.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Komori Printing Machinery	\$ 30	1990	8	100	8	98.00	Noncallable. Each \$1,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into 100 shares of company's 2,456 yen each, at 270% premium. Exchange rate set at 246.15 yen per dollar. Payable Jan. 9.
Toyo Menka Kaisha	\$ 50	1999	3%	100	3%	93.00	Semiannually. First callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at 236 yen, at 7.67% premium. Exchange rate set at 248.15 yen per dollar.
Mitsubishi Metal	DM 100	1989	3%	100	3%	—	Noncallable. Each 4,000-mark bond with one warrant exercisable into 404 shares of company's 695 yen each, at 2.63% premium. Exchange rate set at 80.63 yen per mark.
Nippon Shuppan	DM 200	1990	open	100	—	—	Coupon indicated at 34%. Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of company's shares of an undisclosed 26% premium. Payable Jan. 8. Terms to be set Dec. 17.
Renown	DM 80	1990	3%	100	3%	—	Callable at 101 in 1989. Convertible at 675 yen a share. Exchange rate set at 80.77 yen per mark. Payable Jan. 5.

Eurobond Yields Move Up After Debt Issue

(Continued from Page 7)
analysts expect, it soon lowers its discount rate from the 8 1/2 percent set Nov. 21. A new cut would reduce long-term rates and the bond market would then search for a new, lower level.

Meanwhile, the floating-rate note market continued active with Credit for Exports, whose loans are guaranteed by the U.K. export credit agency, seeking \$155 million; Crédit Lyonnais \$250 million (mostly in the Asia dollar market with Nomura Securities acting as lead manager); Forretningsbanken \$30 million in what amounts to a private placement, and Crédit Foncier £100 million (\$119.5 million).

The most talked about floating-rate note was Banco di Roma's 125 million European Currency Units (\$89.9 million), of which 75 million ECU are being offered initially and the remainder to be tapped into the market over the next 12 months. The terms on its seven-year issue, payable Feb. 6, were widely regarded as too cheap. Interest starts at 1/16-point over the six-month interbank rate for the first three years and then rises to 1/4-point over for the final four years.

The margins were deemed too low and the front-end fees, totaling 24 basis points, too stingy.

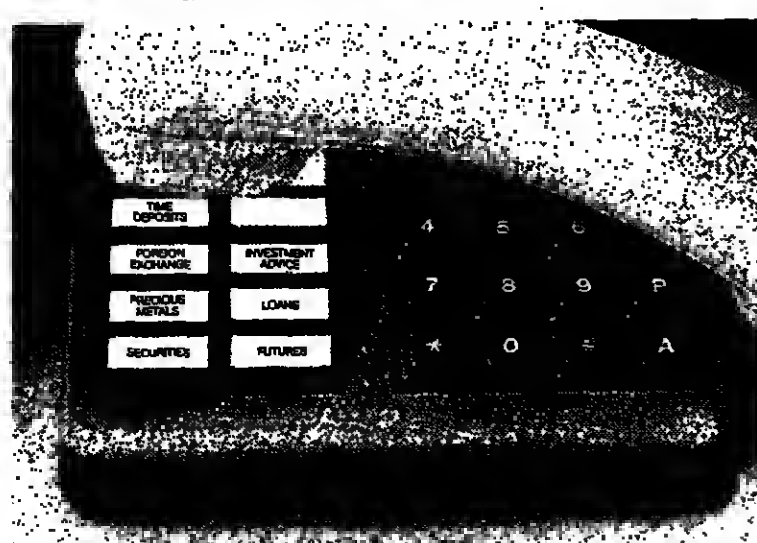
The fixed-coupon ECU market remained active with dealers reporting constant demand. The latest to tap the market is Peugeot, the

French automaker whose incipient financial recovery is now being compared to the revival of Chrysler in the United States. Nevertheless, Peugeot's 50 million ECU of non-callable five-year notes bears a coupon of 10 1/4 percent, a touch more than the European Coal and Steel

Community or the European Investment Bank are paying for 10-year funds.

The Coal and Steel issue is a small, 25 million ECU of non-callable 10 percent, while the EIB offered 130 million ECU with a coupon of 10 1/4 percent.

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Banks Raise Cost to Sweden on Latest Note Issue

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Sweden last week drew again on its \$4-billion hybrid note-loan facility, asking banks to bid for \$300 million of three-month notes and \$100 million (\$119 million) of six-month advances.

The notes drew successful bids from six banks, which offered to take the paper at prices ranging from 9 to 17 basis points below the London interbank bid rate, or Libid. The weighted average price was 11.31 points below Libid. (A basis point is one hundredth of a percentage point.)

By contrast, Sweden's first \$200-million drawing on the note facility earlier this month elicited winning bids ranging from 13.56 to 35 basis points below Libid with the weighted average cost to Sweden at 14.83 points below Libid.

Bankers say that the narrowing between the high-low range of accepted bids, from almost 22 basis points to 8, reflects the greater experience of banks in actually placing such paper. "Banks were probably too aggressive the first time," observed one participant. "I'd expect an even narrower range next time as banks work out where the market really is," he added.

The 3.52-point increase in real cost to Sweden, to 11.31 from 14.83 points below Libid, is not regarded as especially significant — but rather as a reflection of market liquidity and investor appetite at the time of the bidding.

Just how big the potential market is, however, remains an uncertainty. While the U.S. market for commercial paper has \$237 billion of short-term paper outstanding, its European equivalent is just getting under way and may not be all that deep. Bankers report having a difficult time selling the concept to European corporate treasurers, many of whom complain about not having the "back office" facilities to handle such IOUs or the anxiety from their boards of directors to switch from depositing their spare cash at banks to investing it in notes.

The main attraction of the notes to treasurers is twofold — the yield is comparable or better than they can get on time deposits from banks, and treasurers can diversify their liquid holdings away from the banking market.

The latter point, however, may be less compelling to treasurers than the bankers think. For, however vulnerable banks may be because of their bulging portfolios of bad or doubtful loans, the U.S. bailout of Continental Illinois earlier this year demonstrated that even uninsured foreign depositors can be sure of getting their money back.

Thus, many experts are questioning whether there is an investor market for the roughly \$15 billion worth of Euro note facilities currently outstanding. There is no measure for how much of these facilities have actually been drawn or how much can be shifted to the New York commercial paper market, an option that is included in most facilities.

But the point critics make is that the potential market is not infinite, in the way the interbank market is, and that the ability of borrowers such as Sweden to continue issuing paper at such low cost may be quite limited.

In the sterling operation, Sweden had to seek funds directly from the banks because the Bank of England, like most other European central banks, does not sanction the public sale of promissory notes.

But instead of seeking a direct loan — where all lenders would be equal providers at an agreed upon fixed cost — Sweden requested six-month "advances" from banks.

This leaves banks the option to submit proposals or not and at terms that each deems appropriate — in effect bidding against each other. Sweden is free to accept or reject the proposals.

As these funds are provided by banks rather than institutional investors, Libid — the most optimal measure of a bank's own cost of funds — is the floor rate. The bids

extended to eight at the option of lenders. The novel feature is the inclusion of a tender panel, which would have banks bidding competitively for the bills. The maximum yield on the paper is set at 15 basis points over the maximum acceptance commission — the level at which participants would be obliged to supply funds.

The banks will earn an annual fee of 10 basis points and one-time front-end fees of an equal amount. The only major new financing launched last week was a \$350-million operation for News International, the U.K. subsidiary of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp.

News Corp. has the option to request short-term advances from banks or, if the terms are not acceptable, to draw on a backup line of credit. Banks earn an annual fee of 20 basis points for supplying the backup and will earn 30 basis points over the London interbank offered rate, or Libor, for any drawings for the first five years and 40 points over Libor thereafter.

SYNDICATED LOANS

News Corp. has the option to request short-term advances from banks or, if the terms are not acceptable, to draw on a backup line of credit. Banks earn an annual fee of 20 basis points for supplying the backup and will earn 30 basis points over the London interbank offered rate, or Libor, for any drawings for the first five years and 40 points over Libor thereafter.

In other sterling business, Rhône-Poulenc, the French chemicals company, is seeking a \$15-million bankers' acceptance facility. This would run for five years.

Another major factor in the failure, analysts say, is a loss of credibility caused by the need of many OPEC members to offer poverty disguised discounts to sell their crude. "People didn't really believe that OPEC would be successful" in pushing up prices, conceded a former Algerian oil official.

This problem is aggravated by OPEC's outdated official pricing structure, under which the lightest grades are supposed to sell for \$4.50 a barrel more than the heaviest. But improved refining methods over the past few years have allowed refiners to derive more gasoline, jet fuel and other high-value products from the cheaper heavy grades, thus reducing demand for the expensive light crudes.

To alleviate the problem, OPEC ministers this week are expected to raise the official prices of heavy crudes by perhaps 50 to 75 cents a barrel and reduce the lightest grades by a smaller amount. Such a change would leave the lightest grades \$3.50 or so higher than the heaviest. On the spot market, however, the gap is only about \$2.

At the same time, OPEC ministers are expected to reaffirm the official price of \$29 for Arab light, the "benchmark" crude, whose quality falls between the lightest

and heaviest crudes. But at \$29, the benchmark reflects OPEC's hopes rather than current demand.

Many analysts warn that OPEC will continue to lose credibility if it leaves its official prices far out of line with the spot market. "The longer they try to maintain something that isn't going to work, the greater the risk that prices will fall further in the end," said David Gray, oil analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

Britain and Norway, two major oil producers outside the OPEC fold, appear to be accepting this argument. Both countries, under heavy pressure from their customers, are looking at ways to keep their prices closer to the spot market level. At present, Britain's Brent blend is officially priced at \$28.65 a barrel, but sells in the spot market for about \$27.

And in the United States, several major refiners have slashed the price that they are willing to pay for oil at the wellhead. On Friday, Ashland Oil, the nation's largest independent refiner, lowered its buying price for light domestic crudes by as much as \$1.10 a barrel.

Many industry executives say that only a sustained period of icy weather this winter would remove the downward pressure on oil prices. Even then, they say, the respite for OPEC would be short-lived.

"If we get three feet of snow on the ground," the market probably would rally in the short term, said a British executive at a major oil company. "Short of that, the market seems amazingly relaxed" about Saudi Arabia's warnings of impending shortages.

The closely watched overnight funds rate, which is a benchmark for other short-term rates, averaged about 8 1/4 percent Friday, down from 8.42 percent Thursday. The rate on three-month Treasury bills rose about 1/10 of a percentage point to 8.15 percent, down from 8.27 percent a day earlier.

Study Predicts 3% Growth for U.S.

Agence France-Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy, currently showing signs of a modest slowdown, should expand by 3 percent in 1985, according to a Conference Board forecast issued Sunday.

The board, a business-sponsored research group, also forecast that the U.S. rate of inflation would climb to 4.5 percent next year from a current rate of 3.8 percent, and that corporate profits would increase by 8.5 percent after falling slightly in 1984.

The level of unemployment is likely to remain little changed, it said. However, the board predicted that growth of the U.S. economy would be weak and uneven in 1985 because of a high level of imports which, it said, will seriously damage some industries.

Interest rates will likely rise over the year, with the prime rate climbing to 12.75 percent by the end of the year from 11.25 percent now, it said.

Interest Rates Drop a Bit on Fed's Silence

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While traders and economists debated whether the Federal Reserve was easing monetary policy, interest rates fluctuated in a wider-than-normal range Friday before ending the day with modest declines.

Speculation about the Fed's willingness to foster lower rates centered on the likelihood of a cut in

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the discount rate the Fed charges on loans to financial institutions.

Because the overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market averaged less than the 8 1/2-percent discount rate of late last week, many experts believed that the Fed would soon cut the discount rate.

The Fed did not arrange any transactions, or make any announcements, that would shed light on monetary policy. But credit market participants were quick to read meaning into the central bank's silence.

Before noon Friday, for example, the Fed's failure to announce temporary sales of securities led to a sharp drop in short-term interest rates, with three-month Treasury bills falling to about 8.03 percent from 8 1/4 percent.

Because the overnight rate for bank loans was a lower-than-expected 8 1/4 percent during the morning, traders and some economists concluded that the Fed's unwillingness to drain reserves, and put upward pressure on the overnight bank-loan rate, was a sign that the central bank was promoting lower interest rates.

Hopes that the Fed had eased monetary policy were dampened as the week ended without any cut in its discount rate from the 8 1/2 percent announced Nov. 21.

The closely watched overnight funds rate, which is a benchmark for other short-term rates, averaged about 8 1/4 percent Friday, down from 8.42 percent Thursday.

The rate on three-month Treasury bills rose about 1/10 of a percentage point to 8.15 percent, down from 8.27 percent a day earlier.

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ended Dec. 16

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax Exempt Bonds	10.00 %
Bank Buyer 28-Bid Index	8.69 %
Money Market Funds	8.69 %
Danaher's 7-Day Average	8.69 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	8.88 %
Bank Rate Monitor Index	8.88 %
Home Mortgage	14.16 %
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50	1126.125	1200.125	1200.125
55	1126.125	1200.125	1200.125
60	1126.125	1200.125	1200.125
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France	F.F.	1,000	500	260
Germany	D.M.	419	205	115
Greece	£	52	41	23
Ireland	I.R.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Italy	L. It.	104	52	28
Netherlands	Fl.	116,000	58,000	30,000
Norway	N. Kr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Portugal	Esc.	450	225	124
Spain	Ptas	1,160	580	320
Sweden	S Kr.	11,200	5,600	3,050
Switzerland	S Fr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
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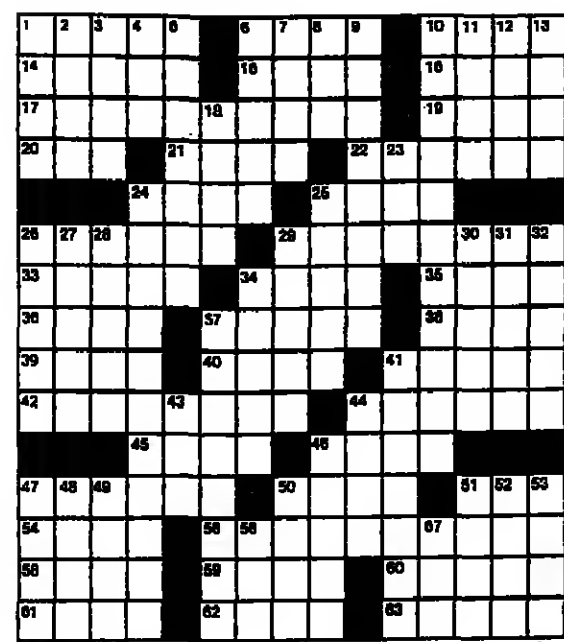
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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Now arrange the correct letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: MORE "O" THAN "O"

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Answer: What some people enjoy drinking—EXCESS

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Bombay	32	25	0	New Delhi	32	25	0
Buenos Aires	15	7	0	Shanghai	32	25	0
Calcutta	32	25	0	Singapore	32	25	0
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Canton	32	25	0				
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Arizona 32 25 0
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PEANUTS



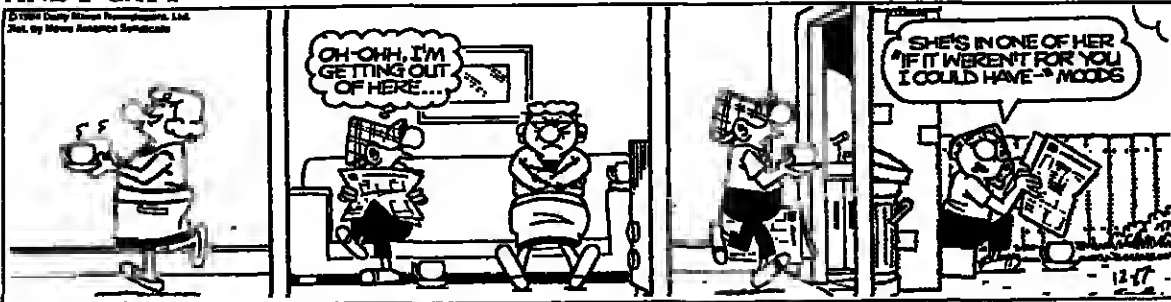
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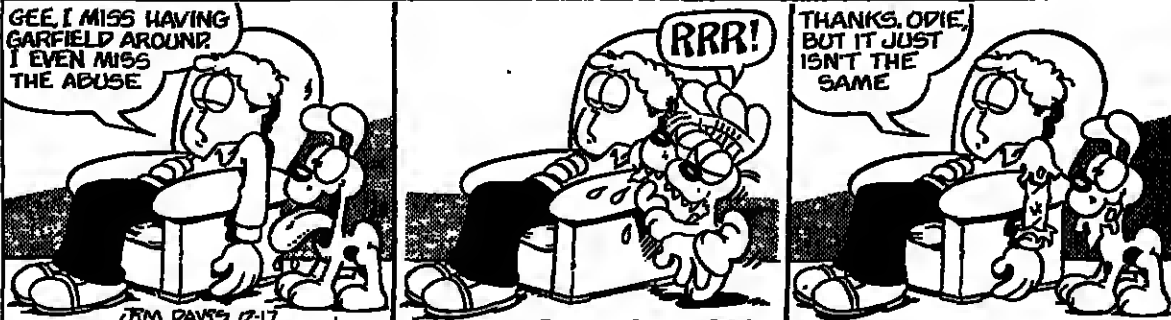
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Australian Phil Cox passes back from a scrum Saturday in Cardiff.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Australia Beats Barbarians in Rugby Finale

CARDIFF, Wales (Combined Dispatches)—Australia finished its triumphant British Isles rugby tour with a spectacular victory over the Barbarians, a selection of Welsh, Irish, English, Scottish and French stars. The Wallabies scored six tries in a 37-0 exhibition victory that confirmed the class already shown in their first-ever sweep of four test matches in Britain and Ireland.

Lock Steve Williams, flanker Simon Poidevin (twice), wing Michael Hawker, fullback Roger Gould and center Andrew Slack, the tour captain, got Australia's tries; center Michael Lynagh kicked five conversions and a penalty. The Barbarians, led by Welsh flyhalf Gareth Davies, replied with five tries, two conversions and two penalties.

The 1984 Wallabies averaged better than 22 points per outing on their 18-match tour—the best scoring record on a major British Isles tour since New Zealand's "Invincibles" of 1924-25. Saturday's combined tally of 11 tries set a record for the Barbarians match that traditionally closes major tours.

Fitzgerald Victor in New South Wales Open

SYDNEY—Australian John Fitzgerald overpowered Sammy Giammalva of the United States, 6-3, 6-3, to win Sunday's final of the New South Wales Open tennis tournament.

In Saturday's semifinals, No. 9 seed Fitzgerald had downed third-seeded Kevin Curren of South Africa, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, and the unseeded Giammalva had eliminated top-seeded American Johan Kriek, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Curren's semifinal defeat cost him a place in the next month's Masters Tournament in New York. He needed to reach the final to clinch a spot in the 12-man event. Kriek qualified for the Masters, needing only to reach the semifinals here to do so.

BOOKS

HACKERS: Heroes of the Computer Revolution

By Steven Levy. 458 pp. \$17.95.
Anchor-Doubleday, 245 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Curt Supplee

THE personal-computer revolution is barely a decade old. Yet so perplexingly swift was its onslaught that already there is a spate of books detailing, in tones of awe-struck veneration, the "early years" of the phenomenon and establishing a complete hagiography of its creators. Many of those names are now famous, including such entrepreneur-prodigies as the "St. Steves" (Wozniak and Jobs, of Apple), "St. Bill" (Gates of Microsoft) and other news-weekly darlings whose lads-to-riches stories make financially thrilling reading.

To date, however, authors have scanned the rest of the canon—the eccentric programming wizards and circuit-board fanatics whose lonely midnight brainstorms made the technology that made the money. Understandably, their work is arcane, cerebral, maddeningly hard to explain to laymen and inscrutable to humanists, and their habits creepy by normal standards. It is the triumph of Steven Levy's encomium that he makes these reclusive oddballs comprehensible, sympathetic and finally fascinating as a sort of highbrow "Revenge of the Nerds."

In a long series of cameo portraits, Levy traces a genealogy from the aboriginal hackers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the late '50s through the semiconductor explosion of the '60s and the emergence of the microcomputer in the '70s, right up to the creators of today's best-selling software. The term "hacker" derives from 30-year-old MIT jargon meaning a feat "imbued with cleverness, style and technical virtuosity." But from the oldest mainframe veteran to the latest pimply whiz-kid, they are, Levy shows, an eerily homogeneous species: Young white males who "had grown up with a specific relationship to the world, wherein things had meaning only if you found out how they worked," whose most deliciously intimate mo-

ments are spent not with people—but with cybernetic devices. Often conspicuously deficient in social skills, they are possessed of a Faustian zeal—"the idea was to burn away for 30 hours, reach total exhaustion, then go home and collapse for 12 hours," all fueled by Chinese food and, Levy suggests, displaced libido: "Hacking had replaced sex in their lives."

And all of them, Levy argues, share a highly evolved if tacit "hacker ethic" whose practice made the personal computer boom possible. Among its egalitarian precepts: that access to computers should be "unlimited and total"; that hackers should be judged by their work, not their age or degree; that every system must be relentlessly improved for the good of all. To profit from those improvements is a betrayal because "all information should be free"; and since government and business wish to restrict that information, "Mistrust authority—promote decentralization."

Among the dozens of exemplars in Levy's roster, none embodies the credo so well as Ricki Greenblatt, the "archetypal hacker" from Columbia, Missouri, who at age 9 was beating college students at chess and building his own electronic circuitry. "He was a world where there were no ambiguities," he entered MIT in 1962, picked up programming, and was soon driving the big mainframe with such magical ingenuity that mere courses became "irrelevant." So, it seems, did bathing; and "the joke around the lab was that there was a new scientific olfactory measure called a milliblat."

He flunked out but bung around, hooked on the perfect lure for a shy misfit: "While a computer is very complex, it is not nearly as complex as the... interrelationships of the human zoo." The random meanderings of life might force a fellow into a hundred humiliations, but "hacking gave you not only an understanding of the system but an addictive control as well, along with the illusion that total control was just a few features away." He became a legend for his pioneering programs, superhuman concentration and for giving hackers their first public victory: When a Rand Corporation academic scoffed in print that "no computer program would be able to play a good enough game of chess to beat a 10-year-old," Greenblatt wrote one that trounced the scoffing author in a public showdown.

Here also are Donald Woods of Stanford, creator of "Adventure," the prototype for Infocom's "Zork" series; Lee Feinsten, Robespierre of the Bay Area's computer-power-to-the-people movement and co-inventor of the Sol, precursor to the Apple personal computer; Ken Williams, whose Sierra On-Line became the hottest house in game software until its hacker ethic faded; his ace programmer, John (Frogger) Harris, and dozens more.

Levy's warmth toward his subjects—evident in the subtitle—sometimes overheats his colorful prose, and at times the "hacker ethic" thesis gets downright Procrustean in making developments fit a pattern. But as an absorbing and instructive overview of a tough topic, "Hackers" is a huge job hugely well done.

Curt Supplee is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal South and North climbed hungrily to a slam that was less optimistic than might appear at first sight. The bid of four diamonds hinted at a slam, since a jump to five diamonds would have been weak in their style.

The vital card was the spade ace, and when the slam was reached, North-South knew that West was more likely to have it than East. East's silence in the bidding had provided a clue: with A-Q of spades, he would surely have doubled the cue bid of four spades, to ask for a lead, and North-South would have put on the brakes in five diamonds.

The bidding suggested to West that North held the spade king, so he led a heart, the queen rather than the or-

thodox three. This would have beaten the contract if South had held a singleton spade and a doubleton heart ace, but as it was, there was no defense.

South won with the heart ace and immediately led a spade. West put up the ace and led another heart, but South was able to ruff.

South set about developing clubs with a satisfying result. When the king came down on the third round, South was able to draw trumps and claim the slam. In some circumstances, he would have been able to cross-ruff completely, cashing his spade king along the way.

Ironically, the bold six-diamond effort was not only not needed, as it turned out, but also put the victory in jeopardy. In the replay, North-South for the losing team erred by

stopping in four diamonds. A five-diamond contract, or even four diamonds, would have won the match for South. But six diamonds would have lost the match if it had failed.

NORTH				EAST			
♠	♥	♦	♣	♠	♥	♦	♣
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85
AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85	AK75	QJ85	QJ85	QJ85

Neither side was vulnerable. The

Middling:

West led the heart queen.

Krizaj, Kiehl, Höflehner Take World Cup Races

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADONNA DI CAMPILGIO, Italy—Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia skied two perfect runs Sunday to lead a veterans' sweep of a men's World Cup slalom race here.

On Saturday, West German Marina Kiehl took the overall lead in the women's standings with a giant slalom victory here, while Helmut Höflehner of Austria won the first men's cup downhill race of the season, at Val Gardena.

The 27-year-old Krizaj scored his fifth career cup victory ahead of Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, 26; Bulgaria's Peter Popangelov, 25; and Ingemar Stenmark, the Swedish 28-year-old. The rising stars who had dominated the opening events of the World Cup circuit were soundly beaten.

Both Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, who had won two cup races each earlier this month, dropped out of Sunday's difficult slalom down the icy Miramonti track.

Krizaj clocked the fastest times in both heats for a winning aggregate of one minute, 36.42 seconds. He said later he had needed a shot for a leg contusion suffered when he hit a pole during training. With heat times of 47.74 and 48.68 seconds, Krizaj said, "It was time to win again."

Trailing Maria Walliser of Switzerland after Saturday's first leg, Kiehl stormed through the second run in 1:25.28 for an aggregate winning time of 2:49.65. Walliser finished second in 2:50.57 on a course that dropped 320 (1,049 feet) with 46 gates per run.

Said an obviously relieved Kiehl, who has turned in a second and a third so far this season: "I have such bad memories of previous races—I've been beaten by thin margins at the last minute." The 19-year-old from Munich took over first place in the standings with 67 points; Erika Hess of Switzerland, who had a bad second run and finished 14th, fell to second overall with 59 points.

"I knew I could finally win," Kiehl said. "The giant slalom is my favorite race. After the first run I was angry because I was so close to the lead, so I went out and skied my best."

The 25-year-old Höflehner tamed Val Gardena's challenging Saslong course with a time of 2:06.82. He also recorded the day's fastest intermediate times down the 3.3-kilometer (2.05-mile) layout, which dropped 839 meters through 35 control gates.

Second was Conradin Cathomen of Switzerland, the winner here two years ago, in 2:07.66.

"I went very fast, especially in the section along the wall," Höflehner said after scoring his third career cup downhill victory. "I gained an advantage all along the way, especially because my skis were well prepared for the snow conditions." The skiers had trained in icy conditions for two days, but several centimeters of new snow severely altered the course.

Wirsberger scored his sixth third-place finish of his nine-year cup career. "The new snow created an entirely different course," he said. "It was scary, but my skis went well."

American Olympic downhill champion Bill Johnson placed 23d. His 2:10.26 was nearly 3.5 seconds off the pace, but the cocky Californian wasn't totally dissatisfied. "At least I made the gates," he said. "During practice I went off the line completely."

(AP, UP)

Air Force Defeats Va. Tech, 23-7, in Independence Bowl

United Press International

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana—Quarterback Bart Weiss led Air Force to a 23-7 victory over Virginia Tech in college football's Independence Bowl game here Saturday night.

Virginia Tech (8-3) entered the game ranked second nationally against the rush and in points surrendered. The 7-4 Falcons were second in rushing offense with 326.5 yards per game.

The Hokies are now 0-5 in bowl appearances. Air Force became the first team to win two straight Independence Bowl titles.

A fourth-quarter option pass by Mark Cox was intercepted by the Falcons' Scott Thomas, who brought the ball back to his own 38-yard line. Air Force then drove 67 yards on 12 plays and Mike Brown's 2-yard touchdown tied the game.

The winners took the lead midway through the second quarter after Virginia Tech fumbled on its 2-

yard line and the Falcons' Pat Malackowski recovered. Jody Simmons ran it in from the 3 and the extra point by Carlos Mateos made it 10-7 at the half.

Weiss, named the offensive player of the game, completed six of seven passes for 49 yards and had 29 carries for 93 yards.

Las Vegas 30, Toledo 13

Randall Cunningham threw for two touchdowns and ran for one to lead the University of Nevada-Las Vegas to a 30-13 victory over Toledo Saturday in the fourth annual California Bowl in a steady rain in Fresno.

The victory gave Las Vegas a record of 11-2, the Rebels' best mark. It was also the first time UNLV had played in the California Bowl since joining the Pacific Coast Athletic Association three years ago.

Toledo, the Mid-American Conference champion, fell to 3-1 for 1984. The Rockets won the first California Bowl in 1981.



Bojan Krizaj: It was time to win again.

SPORTS

Broncos Rout Seahawks, 31-14

The Associated Press
SEATTLE—John Elway passed for one touchdown and ran for another Saturday as the Denver Broncos captured the AFC West title with a 31-14 National Football League rout of the Seattle Seahawks.

Elway had a nine-yard touchdown run in the first quarter and a

NFL REPORT

14-yard scoring pass to Tim Wright in the third period of the regular-season finale.

He was intercepted four times by the Seahawks in the first half, but it was the Broncos who made two takeaways in the third quarter to wrap up their third AFC West crown. Devoer also won the division in 1977 and 1978.

Tony Lilly and free safety Steve Foley made Devoer's big plays in the third quarter as the Broncos went from a 10-7 halftime edge to a 24-7 lead.

Lilly recovered Randall Morris's fumble on the opening second-half kickoff, and Denver went 34 yards in four plays for a touchdown with 2:24 gone in the second half. The Elway-Wright score capped the 34-yard drive. Foley ran back a Dave Krieg interception 40 yards for a score with 10:35 gone in the third quarter.

Denver, which lost to Seattle at home three weeks ago, finished its regular season at 13-3. The Broncos will play the AFC Central winner

—either Cincinnati or Pittsburgh—in Denver in two weeks.

Seattle, 12-4 after losing its final two regular-season games, is in the playoffs as an AFC wild-card team.

49ers 19, Rams 16

In San Francisco Friday night, Joe Montana completed eight straight passes, two of them for touchdowns, in an early hot streak that carried San Francisco to a 19-16 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

The victory made the 49ers the first team in National Football League history to win 15 regular-season games.

The 49ers, who ended their 15-1 season with a nine-game winning streak, had little offensive success after the first period, in which they built a 14-3 lead.

But the San Francisco defense held Eric Dickerson, the Rams' record-breaking running back, to only 98 yards. Dickerson, who finished the season with a record of 2,105 yards, sat out most of the last quarter.

Los Angeles (10-6) could have clinched a National Conference wild-card playoff berth by winning. Now they have to wait the outcome of other weekend games to see whether they qualify.

Montana's touchdown passes made his season total a career-high 28.

Saints 10, Giants 3

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Dave Wilson tossed a touchdown

pass, Morten Andersen kicked a field goal and the Saints' defense sacked Phil Simms seven times Saturday as New Orleans defeated the New York Giants, 10-3.

The defeat of the Giants assured Washington of at least a wild-card playoff berth, and the Redskins could capture the National Football Conference East title by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals on Sunday.

The only way the Giants (9-7) can gain a wild-card berth now is if Washington defeats St. Louis on Sunday and Miami downs Dallas on Monday.

Wilson, who became the Saints' starting quarterback last week, tossed a 2-yard touchdown pass in fullback Hokie Gajan on the team's first possession to cap a 13-play, 72-yard drive. Andersen added a 37-yard field goal with 13:55 left in the game.

Eagles to Stay

The NFL Eagles are to remain in Philadelphia, The Associated Press reported Sunday. Outlining the terms of an agreement to keep the team from moving to Phoenix, Mayor W. Wilson Good said the city has agreed to increase the number of high-priced box seats at Veterans Stadium and has approved deferred rents from the Eagles, additional security at games and a new practice field for the team.

The Eagles have agreed to a 10-year lease extension that will run to the year 2011.



Eric Dickerson: Finishing with an NFL-record 2,105 yards.

Sweden Bolts to 2-0 Advantage

The Associated Press
GÖTEBORG — Henrik Sundström stunned John McEnroe in three straight but tough sets Sunday, giving Sweden a 2-0 lead over the United States after the first two singles matches of the Davis Cup tennis final.

Sundström outplayed the world's top-ranked player, 13-11, 6-3, 6-3, in their first meeting ever. It was

DAVIS CUP FINALS

only the third loss this year for McEnroe, who came into the cup final with a 75-2 record in grand prize events.

Earlier in the day, Sweden's No. 1 player, Mats Wilander, routed Jimmy Connors, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. The United States, winner of the Davis Cup a record 28 times and never a loser in five previous cup matches against Sweden, must win Monday's doubles match to stay alive in the best-of-five series.

Sundström came into the final off his best season ever. He beat Ivan Lendl in five sets as Sweden drubbed Czechoslovakia, 5-0, in the cup semifinals and has beaten Wilander twice on clay this year, including the Volvo Open in Gothenburg last spring. But Sunday's was easily the finest victory of his career.

McEnroe's loss came after a seven-week layoff. A three-week ban starting after he won the Stockholm Open Nov. 5 and a wrist injury sidelined him competitively until Sunday. He did not start practice until two weeks ago. But Sundström — who was not certain he would play singles here until chosen Friday, on the eve of the draw — played brilliant clay-court tennis.

He covered the court extremely well, returned and served as well as ever and showed plenty of heart when it counted.

McEnroe, whose serve deserted him for long spells, twice had double set points in the see-saw first set, which lasted more than two hours.

The American first two set points came when Sundström fell behind, 15-40, and trailed 7-8. McEnroe netted a return and Sundström then got back to deuce after a volley. Behind 10-11, Sundström got into trouble again but rallied from 15-40 to finally hold his service.

Playing his first cup final, Connors was never really in the opening match. The U.S. veteran, who had not played competitively for five weeks, broke Wilander's serve in the opening game, but after that the Swede took charge.

Connors failed to hold serve until the third game of the second set

—59 minutes into the match. Wilander, match-tough after defending his Australian Open title a week ago, broke three times in the first set, Connors won only one point and was broken five times.

After trading early breaks in the second set, Wilander broke again for a 4-3 edge as Connors's lunging return sailed just past the baseline after a long rally. Wilander then held at love and broke again in take a 2-0 set lead.

Wilander was leading, 4-3, in the third set with Connors serving and leading, 30-15. Realized a point earlier for verbal abuse, Connors lost the third set's eighth game on a penalty for audible obscenity. Wilander then served for and won his 13th straight Davis Cup singles victory.



Mats Wilander, a straight-sets victor over Jimmy Connors.

Hatcher and Sandoval Retain Their WBA Crowns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FORT WORTH, Texas — Gene Hatcher retained his World Boxing Association junior welterweight championship here Saturday night with a 15-round split-decision victory over Ubaldo Saco of Argentina.

Meanwhile, in Miami Beach, Richie Sandoval stopped Cardenio Ulloa in the eighth round in defense of his WBA bantamweight title.

To the junior welterweight bout, Saco was ahead on one judge's card, 145-141; Hatcher, a native of Fort Worth, won the other two, 142-141 and 144-140. Saco had built up an early lead, but Hatcher won him down with a relentless attack.

"I knew I pulled it out, but I know it wasn't unanimous," Hatcher said. "I would have been unhappy if it had been unanimous."

Saco's left jab piled up points through the first three rounds, and in the fourth it opened up a cut over

Hatcher's left eye. But in the fifth Hatcher started to catch up, landing two solid rights midway through the round.

The champion continued to land with his right, but in the eighth a straight left sent Saco into the ropes. The Argentine rallied in the next two rounds, cutting Hatcher below the right eye in the ninth.

Hatcher, with a straight-ahead, slugging style, floored Saco with a right hook in the 11th for a standing eight count. Hatcher continued on the attack, and by the 13th round the Saco's left jaw was badly swollen. Saco backedpedaled the remainder of the fight.

In Miami Beach, Sandoval overcame a slow start during which he suffered a first-round knockdown by Ulloa, and a third-round knockdown by Ulloa, but he began a comeback that finally ended when he caught Ulloa with a flurry of unanswered punches in the eighth. Referee Ernesto Magana of Mexico stopped the bout at 2:31 of the round, ending Ulloa's hopes of becoming the first Chilean to win a world boxing title.

"When he hit me I went down, but he couldn't finish me off," Sandoval said. "As the fight went on, I was dominating. He's a good fighter, but maybe he needs a little more experience."

Ulloa said he doesn't want any more experience for the time being. "I put all my hopes in the fight," he said. "At this time, I'm very demoralized."

Both fighters opened cautiously, but near the end of the first round, Ulloa caught Sandoval with a right that opened the cut under the champion's eye.

In the second, Sandoval floored the challenger with a solid right. But Ulloa had his best round in the third, when he decked Sandoval with a short left.

The champion dominated the next four rounds to improve his record to 25-0. The victory was his second title defense since he took the crown with a 15th-round knockout of Jeff Chandler in August. The loss was the first in 31 fights for Ulloa.

Chang Keeps WBC Title
Chang Chung-ku of South Korea

kept his World Boxing Council light flyweight championship with a unanimous 12-round decision over Tadashi Kuramochi of Japan, United Press International reported Saturday from Seoul.

It was Chang's fifth successful defense since taking the crown from Hideo Zappala of Panama in March 1983. Chang is 26-1 lifetime; he was Kuramochi's second defeat against 12 victories.

Gretzky Scores 5 as Oilers Romp, 8-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. LOUIS — It figured that the Edmonton Oilers and Wayne Gretzky were ready to break loose. After all, the team had lost two in a

NHL FOCUS

row, and its normally lethal scoring machine had only two points in two games.

But in a Saturday-night massacre, Gretzky had a five-goal game for the second time in his career and added an assist to lead the Oilers past St. Louis, 8-2.

Elsewhere in the National Hockey League, the New York Islanders 6, Philadelphia 2; Hartford 4, Montreal 3; New Jersey 8, Quebec 3; Pittsburgh 5, Toronto 2; Chicago 5, Minnesota 3; Washington 4, the New York Rangers 2, and Los Angeles 6, Calgary 5.

On Friday, Winnipeg beat Toronto, 6-4, and Detroit tied Buffalo, 4-4.

In his sixth NHL season, Gretzky is only two points away from a lifetime total of 1,000. Only 17 players in league history have accumulated as many. Gretzky, who will be 24 in January, will do it much faster than any other player; he has 998 in 422 games. Marcel Dionne, whose record is about to fall, needed 740 games to do it.

"Just one of those nights," was the way Gretzky dismissed his dazzling binge. "We were down — we'd lost two in a row. We were embarrassed for our coach. We had

a short meeting. The way we played we would have been tough for anybody."

Gretzky warmed up with a goal in the first period, then tallied three times and added an assist in 15 minutes of the second period. He finished up with a goal at 5:40 of the final period.

Gretzky's outstanding move of the night was in the second period, when he did a complete spin before firing a bullet past goaltender Rick Wamsley.

In 29 games this season, Gretzky has accumulated 85 points, 32 goals and 53 assists. All three are league highs.

Saturday's hat trick was the 31st of his career, one fewer than the NHL record shared by Phil Esposito and Mike Bossy. (AP, LAT)

Sampson Powers Rockets Past Mavericks, 117-115

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HOUSTON — Dick Motta contended that a flying slam by Ralph Sampson early in the third quarter Saturday night required four steps, and maybe it did take three. But his kind of 7-foot-4, 230-pound baller deserved some poetic license.

Sampson also threw in hooks, routine jumpers and one touchdown pass for a total of 38 points

NBA FOCUS

and 18 rebounds in the Houston Rockets' 117-115 National Basketball Association victory over the Dallas Mavericks. He seemed fully recovered from an eye injury suffered Dec. 3.

"That's the best game Ralph's played against us," said Motta, the Dallas coach.

"I don't know," Sampson said. "I had some mistakes. I hope this wasn't my best game, because we've got a lot more."

Elsewhere it was Boston 101, Atlanta 94; Indiana 112, New Jersey 100; Cleveland 102, New York 97; Philadelphia 114, Chicago 102; San Antonio 120, Phoenix 111; Kansas City 110, Seattle 105, and the Los Angeles Clippers 109, Washington 103. On Friday it was Boston 117, Utah 106; New Jersey 111, Chicago 109; Detroit 120, Indiana 96; Dallas 119, San Antonio 102; Philadelphia 123, Denver 117; and Golden State 105, Portland 92.

The Mavericks, who evened their

record at 12-12, played without their top scorer, Mark Aguirre, out with tendinitis in his left knee.

"I still figured they would play well," said Sampson, who scored 23 points in the first half, 15 in the second quarter.

"They aren't going to let one player hurt them. They're going to play their game."

The Mavericks got 32 points from Rolando Blackman.

Houston, which has beaten Dallas three times in four meetings this year, raised its record in 15-10 in winning its second straight. Rookie Akeem Olatunji added 23 points, including 10 straight in the third period, for the winners.

Dallas actually led, 31-28, after the first quarter. But Sampson scored 13 straight points in the second quarter, and the Rockets caught the Mavericks, 43-43, on Sampson's hook with 5:23 left in the half.

"Once Ralph got the ball low, there was no way to stop him," Vincent said. "I can't guard Ralph. He's one of the most talented seven-footers who's ever come around. Once he gets going like that, there's not much you can do."

The Mavericks fought back and took a one-point lead, 103-102, with 4:42 left to play, but then Houston surged.

With the score 114-112 and 29 seconds left in the game, Mitchell Wiggins hit an 18-foot jumper to seal the victory. (UPI, LAT)



Michael Jordan racked up a game-high 34 points Friday night, but Chicago still lost its NBA contest against New Jersey, 111-109.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 21 3 85.7

Philadelphia 19 5 79.2

Washington 14 10 61.9

New York 10 14 41.7

New Jersey 11 14 43.8

Central Division

W L Pct. GB

Detroit 14 10 58.3

Milwaukee 14 11 56.0

Chicago 13 12 52.0

Indiana 13 12 52.0

Cleveland 13 13 51.9

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W L Pct. GB

Denver 15 10 60.0

Houston 12 15 44.4

Dallas 12 15 44.4

San Antonio 12 15 44.4

Los Angeles 12 15 44.4

Pacific Division

W L Pct. GB

L.A. Lakers 15 11 57.7

Phoenix 13 12 52.0

Portland 13 12 52.0

Golden State 11 13 45.8

Utah 8 16 33.3

Friday's Results

W L Pct. GB

Boston 21 3 85.7

Philadelphia 19 5 79.2

Washington 14 10 61.9

New York 10 14 41.7

New Jersey 11 14 43.8

Saturday's Results

W L Pct. GB

Boston 21 3 85.7

Philadelphia 19 5 79.2

Washington 14 10 61.9

New York 10 14 41.7

New Jersey 11 14 43.8

Selected U.S. College Scores

Friday's Results

W L Pct. GB

Boston 21 3 85.7

Philadelphia 19 5 79.2

Washington 14 10 61.9

New York 10 14 41.7

New Jersey 11 14 43.8

Saturday's Results

W L Pct. GB

Boston 21 3 85.7

Philadelphia 19 5 79.2

Washington 14 10 61.9

New York 10 14 41.7

New Jersey 11 14 43.8

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Transition

Baseball

Seattle — Named Jim Mahoney and

Deron Johnson as coaches.

Chicago — Stated Larry Schrenker, pitcher,

National Basketball Association

Kansas City — Stated Kenny Nantz, guard,

New Jersey — Stated Kenny Nantz, guard,

Philadelphia — Stated Kenny Nantz, guard,

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